

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

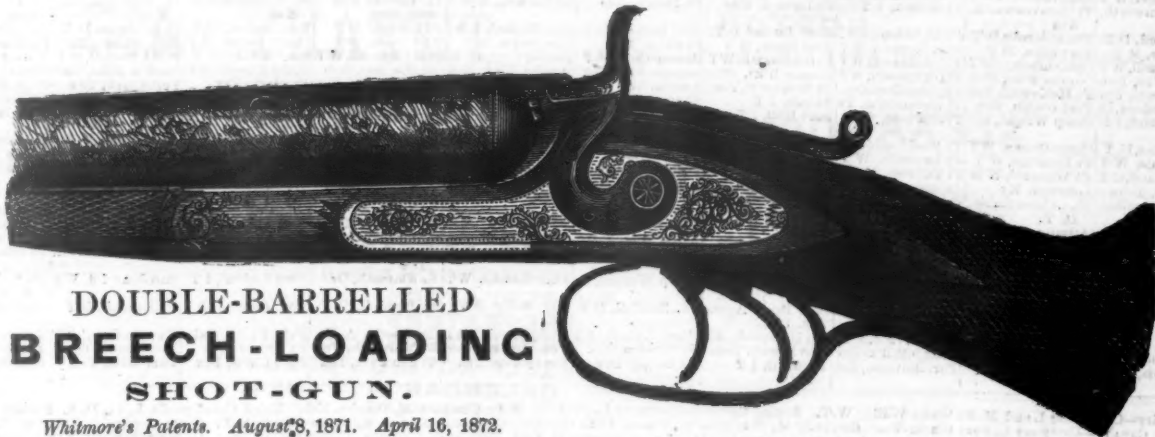
AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XL.—NUMBER 32.  
WHOLE NUMBER 552.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

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### REMINGTONS'



DOUBLE-BARRELLED  
BREECH-LOADING  
SHOT-GUN.

Whitmore's Patents. August 8, 1871. April 16, 1872.

We are now prepared to furnish our IMPROVED DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH-LOADING SHOT-GUN, which we recommend as the best ever offered the American sportsman, combining all the most desirable features of the best English double guns, together with some valuable improvements not found in any other.

In the production of these guns no expense or trouble has been spared. An elaborate and complete set of machinery and gauges has been made, by means of which all the parts are produced exactly alike, and interchangeable, thus ensuring great accuracy and uniformity in the character of work produced, and affording great facility to the sportsman for replacing any parts that may be lost or broken.

The breech mechanism is a combined positive and snap-action system. The motion of opening is by pressing upward, with the thumb against the rear end of the lever, which withdraws the locking bolt and swings up the rear end of the barrels, at the same time bringing the hammers to half cock, and automatically withdrawing the cartridge shells. The movement of the barrels is limited by a very neat device, forming a joint check, which takes all the wear and strain off the joint-pin, thereby entirely obviating an objection made by many to break-down guns, on account of the liability of the joint to get loose and shaky by use. The arrangement of the hammer and hammer-lifter is such that this Gun can not be fired except when the barrels are locked. We believe this feature is not found in any other double breech-loading gun in the market.

In order to suit the requirements of our different customers, we make three styles of gun, differing only in the finish and kind of barrels and stocks, which we offer at the following prices:

Plain Walnut Stock, Decarbonized Steel Barrels,	\$45 00
Fancy Stock, Twist Barrels,	60 00
Extra Finished Stock, Damascus or other Fancy Twist Barrels, Engraved Lock Plate,	75 00

In all of these guns only the best materials and workmanship are employed. The locks and breech system are the same in the several grades, and the same care is bestowed upon the boring and finishing of the barrels. In the construction of our barrels we have adopted an improved system of boring, so that we can warrant all our guns to shoot thick, even, and with great force.

In order to enable us to offer a thoroughly well made and reliable gun at the low price of \$45, we have omitted all ornamentation of either the stock or metal work, leaving both tip and butt stock plain. The barrels are of decarbonized steel. In the next grade, selling at \$60, a finer quality of timber for the stock, and twist barrels, is used. The wrist of butt stock is checked. The \$75 gun has a still finer quality of barrel, and the most carefully selected stocks. The wrist of butt stock and tip are checked, and the lock-plates and portions of the breech-frame are engraved. The length of butt stock, measuring from butt plate to trigger is 14 inches. The crook of the stock, measuring from a straight edge laid along the rib of the barrel, is 2 1/4 inches.

Length of barrel, 26, 28, 30, 32 inches. Bore, 10 or 12 gauge.

Weights, 8 to 8 3/4 Pounds—according to length of bls.



In fixing upon the model of our gun, we have chosen what we think best adapted to meet the wants of the public. We can not vary, in ANY PARTICULAR, from the dimensions and weight before mentioned, or in the style of finish.

#### Breech Loading Shells.

"Drapers" Brass.....	per doz. \$3 00	Paper Shells, 2d quality, No. 10.....	per 100 \$2 25
"Sturtevant" ".....	" 3 00	" " " " " " 12.....	" 1 75
"Berdan" ".....	" 1 50	" " " " " " 10.....	" 1 50
Paper Shells, 1st quality, No. 10.....	per 100 2 25	" " " " " " 12.....	" 1 25

#### Primers.

For Drapers Shells.....	per box 250, \$0 25
"Sturtevant" ".....	" 50
"Berdan" ".....	" 75
Paper ".....	" 75

#### Wads.

Paper.....	per box \$0 25
Felt.....	" 35
Cloth.....	" 35

Much depends upon the wads being of good quality and proper size. For Brass Shells a wad two sizes larger than the bore should be used. For Paper Shells a wad one size larger than the bore will answer.

To remove the barrels, bring both hammers to full cock, then take off tip-stock and the barrels can be detached.

These guns have been thoroughly tested, and give perfect satisfaction in every case, their shooting qualities and breech mechanism being especially recommended.

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## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(MARCH 21, 1874.)

We shall be greatly obliged if officers will give us early notice of any changes which may be required in this table.

Regiment	Headquarters	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	Willett's Ft. NYH	West Point, N.Y.					
2d	Benicia B's, Cal.	Benicia B's, Cal.	Fort Klamath, Or.	Cp McDermitt, Nev.	Benicia B's, Cal.	Ft. Lapwai, I.T.	Camp Warner, Or.	Camp Bidwell, Cal.	Camp Harney, Or.	Cp Halleck, Nev.	Camp Harney, Or.
3d	Ft. Sanders, W.T.	Ft. Sanders, W.T.	Camp Brown, W.T.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, W.T.	Fort Ellis, M.T.	Fort Ellis, M.T.	Fort Ellis, M.T.	Ft. Sanders, W.T.	Fort Laramie, W.T.
4th	Fort D.A. Russell, W.T.	Sidney Barracks, Neb.	Fort McPherson, Neb.	Fort Fetterman, W.T.	Fort Stanton, N.M.	Fort Sanders, Neb.	Fort McPherson, Neb.	Fort D.A. Russell, W.T.	Fort D.A. Russell, W.T.	Fort McPherson, Neb.	Fort McPherson, Neb.
5th	Ft. Clark, Texas	Ft. Clark, Texas	Ft. Clark, Texas	Ft. Clark, Texas	Subaltern Canon, Tex.	Ft. Duncan, Tex.	Ft. Duncan, Tex.	Keerville, Tex.	Keerville, Tex.	Fort Clark, Tex.	Fort Clark, Tex.
6th	Tucson, A.T.	Cp Verde, A.T.	Cp Apache, A.T.	Cp Apache, A.T.	Cp Bowie, A.T.	Cp Lowell, A.T.	Camp Grant, A.T.	Ft. Whipple, A.T.	Ft. Whipple, A.T.	Cp Apache, A.T.	Camp Supply, I.T.
7th	Fort Hays, Kas.	Ft. Wallace, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Hays, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Camp Supply, I.T.	Camp Supply, I.T.
8th	St. Paul, Minn.	Ft. A. Lincoln, D.T.	Ft. A. Lincoln, D.T.	Fort Rice, D.T.	Fort Totten, D.T.	Ft. A. Lincoln, D.T.	Ft. A. Lincoln, D.T.	Ft. A. Lincoln, D.T.	Fort Rice, D.T.	Fort Totten, D.T.	Fort Rice, D.T.
9th	Santa Fe, N.M.	Fort Bayard, N.M.	Fort Union, N.M.	Fort Wingate, N.M.	Fort Stanton, N.M.	Ft. Wingate, N.M.	Ft. Stanton, N.M.	Fort Stanton, N.M.	Fort Bayard, N.M.	Fort Union, N.M.	Fort Wingate, N.M.
10th	Fort Clark, Tex.	Ft. Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.	Fort Concho, Tex.
11th	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.	Fort Sill, I.T.
12th	Charleston, S.C.	Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	St. Augustine, Fla.	St. Augustine, Fla.	Savannah, Ga.	Key West, Fla.	Ft. Barrancas, Fla.	Ft. Monroe, Va.	Charleston, S.C.	Key West, Fla.	Charleston, S.C.
13th	Ft. McHenry, Md.	Ft. McHenry, Md.	Fort Fiske, Md.	Ft. McHenry, Md.	Charleston, S.C.	Fort Mifflin, N.Y.	Ft. Mifflin, N.Y.	Ft. Mifflin, N.Y.	Ft. Mifflin, N.Y.	Ft. Mifflin, N.Y.	Ft. Mifflin, N.Y.
14th	Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.	Fort Monroe, Va.	Fort Monroe, Va.	Sitka, Alaska	Ft. Stevens, Or.	Ft. Stevens, Or.	Ft. Stevens, Or.	Ft. Stevens, Or.	Ft. Stevens, Or.	Ft. Stevens, Or.
15th	Presidio, Cal.	Presidio, Cal.	Presidio, Cal.	Presidio, Cal.	Sitka, Alaska	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.
16th	Fort Adams, R.I.	Fort Adams, R.I.	Fort Adams, R.I.	Fort Adams, R.I.	Sitka, Alaska	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.	Ft. Warren, Mass.
17th	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Porter, N.Y.	Madison B's, N.Y.	Ft. Porter, N.Y.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.	Ft. Wayne, Mich.
18th	Fort Riley, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Camp Supply, I.T.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Fort Dodge, Kas.
19th	Fort Bridger, W.T.	Ft. Fetterman, W.T.	Fort Bridger, W.T.	Fort Bridger, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.	Ft. Russell, W.T.
20th	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	Fort Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.	Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
21st	Fort Buford, D.T.	Ft. Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.	Fort Buford, D.T.
22nd	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.
23rd	Ft. D.A. Russell, W.T.	Cp Stambaugh, W.T.	Ft. D.A. Russell, W.T.	Ft. D.A. Russell, W.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.	Fort Shaw, M.T.
24th	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.	Omaha B's, Neb.
25th	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.	Ft. McKavett, Tex.
26th	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.	Ft. Richardson, Tex.
27th	Angel Island, Cal.	Camp Wright, Cal.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Fort Yuma, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.	Camp Independence, Cal.
28th	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Camp Brown, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.	Cp Douglas, U.T.
29th	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.	Ft. Laramie, W.T.
30th	Fort Garland, C.T.	Ft. Wingate, N.M.	Fort Tuberosa, N.M.	Fort Tuberosa, N.M.	Fort Garland, C.T.	Fort Garland, C.T.	Fort Garland, C.T.	Fort Garland, C.T.	Fort Garland, C.T.	Fort Garland, C.T.	Fort Garland, C.T.
31st	Nashville, Tenn.	Lebanon, Ky.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.	Fort Wadsworth, D.T.
32nd	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.	Ft. Abercrombie, D.T.
33rd	Columbia, S.C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.	Columbia, S.C.
34th	Jackson B's, La.	Baton Rouge, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.	Jackson B's, La.
35th	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Fort Seward, D.T.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.	Ft. Snelling, Minn.
36th	Ft. Klamath, Or.	Cp Harney, Or.	Fort Vancouver, W.T.	Fort Vancouver, W.T.	Camp Warner, Or.	Fort Colville, W.T.	Ft. Klamath, Or.	Fort Lapwai, I.T.	San Juan I'd, W.T.	Fort Vancouver, W.T.	Fort Boise, I.T.
37th	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Randall, D.T.	Fort Randall, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.	Fort Sully, D.T.
38th	Prescott, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.	Camp Verde, A.T.
39th	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.	Fort Duncan, Tex.
40th	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.	Fort Davis, Tex.

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Organized 1843.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

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ELEVEN MILLIONS.

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Losses paid in 1872 806,000  
Surplus Fund ret'd policy-holders, 1872 480,000  
Expenses of management 10 per cent of income.

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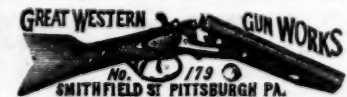
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## AMUSEMENTS THIS WEEK.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—The Colleen Bawn.—Mr. Dion Boucault. Saturday Matinee, 1.30.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Charity.—Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. D. H. Hawkins, Mr. F. Hardenburgh, Mr. George Clarke, etc. Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Sara Jewett and others. Matinee, Saturday, 1.30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY Entertainment. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray.—Miss Rose Eyring, Mr. Stuart Robson. Saturday Matinee, at 1.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—La Fille du Mademoiselle Angot.—Mlle. Aimee and others. Saturday, March 21, last Matinee of "La Fille du Mademoiselle Angot." Monday, March 22, "La Vie Parisienne."



# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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The Office of the **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL** will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 23 Murray St., in the same building with Mr. D. Van Nostrand, the military publisher.

## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**Brevet Colonel Josiah Simpson.**—A correspondent writes us as follows of this officer lately deceased: If it were desirable, it is impracticable to construct in detail the story of his life. A part of it was spent in the discharge of routine duties incident to peace, a part in stirring and hazardous field service in the everglades of Florida and in foreign war, and another part in the medical direction of a department that at one time contained four hundred and fifty medical officers and forty thousand hospital beds. The characteristic of Surgeon Simpson was unostentation; but scrupulous fidelity in the performance of duty. The good of the service and the honor of his corps were ever before him. His manner was unassuming and his kindness of heart was felt by every one within his influence, but he always yielded and enforced the courtesies and discipline of military life, and was rigidly impartial in his official actions. His views of men and measures were well-marked; but he permitted no prejudice to modify his course. His heaviest official burdens were thrown upon him at a time when he was borne down by great private affliction and his health was already beginning to give way, but he allowed himself no respite, and his clearheaded, conscientious, and minute discharge of duty was above criticism. In his private life he was hospitable, warm-hearted and pure. His official duties were so onerous his domestic affliction so severe, and, latterly, his health so delicate that except to a very small private circle, he was scarcely known socially in Baltimore, where he chiefly resided during the past twelve years. But where he was known his death will be a cause of mourning. It is very seldom that the requirements for respect and affection are so completely united in a single character.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS.

Issued from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, for the week ending March 16, 1874.

Tuesday, March 10.

Major J. N. G. Whistler, Twenty-second Infantry, is appointed to act as Inspector on certain Quartermaster's stores and camp and garrison equipage on hand at Newport Barracks, Ky., and for which First Lieutenant Henry Marcotte, Seventeenth Infantry, is responsible.

Wednesday, March 11.

The leave of absence heretofore granted Surgeon Ebenezer Swift is extended five days.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Ferdinand Hercher, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will report in person to the Commanding General Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty.

On the recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, so much of S. O. No. 44, February 28, 1874, from this office, as relates to Captain C. W. Bradley, A. Q. M., is so amended as to direct him, on being relieved at Charleston, S. C., to report in person to the Commanding General Department of Dakota for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Captain Frederick W. Coleman, Fifteenth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect March 31, 1874.

Leave of absence until March 31, 1874, is granted Captain Frederick W. Coleman, Fifteenth Infantry.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's Office, on Thursday, March 13, 1874.]

Friday, March 13.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. P. Rodgers, Fifth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 3, January 5, 1874, from Headquarters of the Army, is still further extended thirty days.

Leave of absence for six months is granted First Lieutenant Charles F. Roe, Eleventh Infantry.

Saturday, March 15.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Matthew C. Grier, Fourth Artillery, has been accepted by the President to take effect March 7, 1874.

The extension of leave of absence granted First Lieutenant C. G. Penney, Regimental Quartermaster, Sixth Infantry, in S. O. No. 163, August 8, 1873, from this office, is still further extended twenty days.

Colonel James A. Hardie, Inspector-General, will proceed to Yankton and such other points in Dakota Territory, or elsewhere, as may be necessary in the performance of certain duties with which he is charged

by special instructions of the 11th instant from the War Department.

Monday, March 16.

First Sergeant Nathaniel Hershler, Military Academy Detachment of Artillery, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States on receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following are the changes of stations of troops reported to the Adjutant-General's office during the week ending Saturday, March 14:

Company B, Ninth Infantry, from Omaha Barracks, Neb., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.

Company I, Sixteenth Infantry, from Corinth, Miss., to Little Rock, Ark.

Post discontinued.—Corinth, Miss.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters Chicago, Ill.

### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

Twenty-second Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Otis March 7 was directed to report to the department commander for assignment to special duty.

Nineteenth Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Lewis, March 8 was relieved from duty in this department as A. A. I.-G. to enable him to comply with par. 12, S. O. No. 25, c. s., W. D., A.-G. O.

Seventh Cavalry.—First Lieutenant J. F. Weston March 8 was ordered to be relieved from duty at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., in time to enable him to leave that post April 1, to comply with his order of detail for duty at the Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va.

Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, March 2 was relieved from duty as a member of the G. C.-M. appointed by par. 1, S. O. No. 256, series of 1873, from department headquarters.

Seventeenth Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., March 19. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Colonel T. L. Crittenden; Captains E. P. Pearson, C. E. Bennett, W. M. Van Horne; First Lieutenants T. G. Troxel, W. P. Rogers. First Lieutenant H. S. Howe, judge-advocate.

Captain E. P. Pearson, Seventeenth Infantry, returning to his station from sick leave of absence, March 2 was ordered to Fort Abercrombie, D. T., reporting for duty at that post until the 25th of April, when he will be relieved to enable him to report at Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T., as a witness before a General Court-martial.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Payment of Troops.—Major V. C. Hanna, paymaster, U. S. Army, March 9 was directed to pay the troops station at Chicago, Illinois, and, on completion of this payment, the troops at Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, the Cavalry Depot, St. Louis, and Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to February 28, 1874.

Fort Union.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Union, N. M., March 23 or as soon thereafter as practicable for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Captains L. T. Morris, S. B. M. Young, William McCleave; Second Lieutenants R. A. Williams, A. H. Rogers, Eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant G. A. Cornish, Fifteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant J. W. Eckles, Fifteenth Infantry, judge-advocate.

Fort Hays.—A Fort Hays correspondent sends us the following: "The post is garrisoned by the Sixth Cavalry, General James Oakes, colonel commanding; Adjutant Lieutenant G. E. Overton, Surgeon Janeway, Chaplain G. Collins, Quartermaster Lieutenant S. Smith; line officers, Capts. J. A. Irwin, Samuel M. Whit-side, Daniel Madden, and J. Kerin; Lieutenants J. W. Chickering, J. H. Sands, H. F. Winchester, R. Hanna, and J. A. Rucker. In addition to morning service the Chaplain is giving a series of historical lectures Sunday evenings. The minstrels have been very successful during the winter. The weather on the Plains has, as a whole, been very pleasant during the winter. The country is rapidly filling up with settlers.

A correspondent writes us: During the past winter a number of the enlisted men of the Sixth Cavalry, have been giving a series of programmes, minstrel, and dramatic, under the name of "The Fort Hays Variety Combination Troupe," at the Post Theatre, at Fort Hays, Kas. These entertainments have been given at regular weekly intervals, and have been creditable to those taking part in them, as attested by large and appreciative audiences at each entertainment, including the officers and enlisted men of the garrison, as well as a liberal patronage from the town of Hays City. These entertainments with occasional balls have been the means of enlivening the monotony of garrison life during the past winter, and encouraged good social feeling between the garrison and town, a mile to the northward. St. Patrick's eve, the members of Company D, Sixth Cavalry, gave a grand ball; every pains are being taken to make it a success. The Good Templars Lodge, composed mostly of Company C, Sixth Cavalry, gave a banquet at the Company C mess room the evening of the 10th. The room was tastefully decorated with flags, and the tables well supplied with good things. Several of the officers with their ladies, were

present, for a time, and after the banquet, songs were in order.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.

Eighth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Cyrus A. Earnest, having relinquished his leave of absence and reported for duty, was March 7 ordered to join his company via Fort D. A. Russell and Fort Laramie.

Second Cavalry.—Major James S. Brisbin March 7 was detailed as a member of the board of officers, instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 25, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, relieved, who was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell for temporary duty, and to assume command of that post.

Fourteenth Infantry.—Company I (Davis'), at Fort D. A. Russell March 7 was ordered to return to its station at Sidney Barracks.

Ninth Infantry.—Company B (Devin's), at Sidney Barracks, March 7 was ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, there to take station.

Medical Department.—February 21, the Department Commander, relieved Surgeon John F. Randolph, U. S. Army, from duty with the Sioux expedition, on account of alleged sickness in his family, and on the application of the commanding officer of Fort D. A. Russell, February 28 Assistant Surgeon Robert M. O'Reilly, U. S. Army, was assigned to duty with the Sioux expedition.

### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Fort McKavett.—During the latter part of February General R. S. MacKenzie started with Companies B, C, and M, of his regiment (Fourth Cavalry), Company G, Tenth Infantry, and a detachment of Seminole Negro Scouts on a thirty days' scout up the Pecos river, where it is hoped that with his usual good luck he will come across some band of thieving red-skins, and punish them as the Fourth has been doing in Texas the past few years.

Fort Clark.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Clark, Texas, March 5. Detail for the court: Major Henry C. Bankhead, Captain Napoleon B. McLaughlin, Fourth Cavalry; Captains William L. Kellogg, John N. Craig, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenants Hanson H. Crews, Fourth Cavalry; Jonathan B. Hanson, Tenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Matthew Leeper, Jr., Fourth Cavalry. Second Lieutenant James R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Fourth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant Otho W. Budd, Company M, Fort Duncan, Texas, promoted first lieutenant vice Hudson, deceased, carries him to Company I, at Fort Clark. Lieutenant Budd February 28 was ordered to join the company to which he is promoted on adjournment, *sine die*, of the General Court-martial of which he is judge-advocate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Second Lieutenant H. Wygant, March 6.

Payment of Troops.—Major E. D. Judd, paymaster, March 3 was directed to pay the troops near Kerrville and Sabinal; also the troops at Forts Clark and Duncan.

Pay Department.—Major W. P. Gould, paymaster, March 3 was directed to return to his station—Fort Stockton—under special instructions from the chief paymaster.

Tenth Cavalry.—Orders of the 28th ultimo, directed the commanding officer Fort Richardson, Texas, to send one full company of infantry to report to Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Davidson, Tenth Cavalry, at Camp Angur, on Red river.

Fort Concho.—A General Court-martial convened at Fort Concho, Texas, March 12. Detail for the court: Majors Henry Douglass, Eleventh Infantry; Albert P. Morrow, Ninth Cavalry; Captain William B. Kennedy, Tenth Cavalry; First Lieutenant George G. Lott and Second Lieutenants George LeR. Brown, Fred F. Kinslingbury, Eleventh Infantry. First Lieutenant William Hoffman, Eleventh Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

Medical Department.—The Court of Inquiry instituted December 29, 1873, at the request of Assistant Surgeon William F. Buchanan, U. S. Army, to investigate and report upon the facts connected with certain accusations preferred against that officer, and to express an opinion on the merits of the case, and whether, in its opinion, any further action is necessary, March 1, submitted a statement of facts upon which they base the opinion that the accused has committed, technically, irregularities in the conduct of the hospital, for which he pleads custom. The court is, however, convinced that the act conveys no intention to defraud the Government or embezzle money; that no money was embezzled, and that Assistant Surgeon Buchanan acted in good faith and with no criminal intent whatever, and neither the Government or patients in post hospital have suffered thereby; and that the interests of the service would, in no way, be promoted by any further action so far as Assistant Surgeon W. F. Buchanan is concerned. The department commander, while not approving the proceedings of the court in their entirety, nor concurring with it altogether in its findings and opinion, nevertheless, after careful consideration of the subject, has come to the conclusion that the



terests of the service will not be subserved by any further action in the case of Assistant Surgeon Buchanan, and, therefore, acquiesces in the recommendation of the court to that effect. "In defence of the acts commented on," says General Augur, "Assistant Surgeon Buchanan pleads, in effect, the difficulty or impracticability, and often the impossibility of complying with the regulations, wherein, it appears from the proceedings, he violated them—also custom of the service. Pleas of the difficulty and impracticability of obeying the regulations are futile; especially when they apply to the general carrying out of the same, and not to isolated instances, and are not worthy of consideration. As to 'custom of service,' Assistant Surgeon Buchanan seems to have confounded the customs, with the possible abuses, of the service. The latter should not be held synonymous with the former. Customs of service can only be taken as precedents to follow, when intrinsically proper of themselves, and supplementary to the written law and regulations, on points on which the latter are silent, and not when in direct opposition to these. Moreover, the abuses which are imputed to the department commander believes to be rather the exception than the rule. It is to be hoped in future that Assistant Surgeon Buchanan will confine himself strictly to the regulations."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, March 10 was granted Captain R. L. Morris.

**Second Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, March 7 was granted First Lieutenant John C. Scantling, to take effect April 1.

**Pay Department.**—Major W. B. Rochester, paymaster, U. S. Army, March 7 was ordered to Newport, Ky., on duty connected with the Pay Department.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—Company I March 9 was relieved from further duty at Corinth, Miss., and ordered to take post at Little Rock Barracks, Little Rock, Arkansas.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York

**Officers Registered.**—The following officers were registered at headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic, for the week ending March 17, 1874: Majors Peter C. Haines, Corps of Engineers; Chas. G. Sawtelle and Captain G. W. Bradley, Quartermaster Department; Second Lieutenant William B. Wetmore, Sixth Cavalry.

**Quartermaster's Department.**—Leave of absence for fifteen days, to take effect on or about the 20th proximo, March 12 was granted Lieutenant-Colonel Rufus Saxton, Q. M. D.

**Medical Department.**—Leave of absence for thirty days March 13 was granted Surgeon Joseph H. Bill, Medical Department.

**Madison Barracks.**—The General Court-martial which convened at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., by virtue of par. 1, S. O. No. 47, c. s., from division headquarters, and of which Lieutenant Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Third Artillery, is president, March 17 was dissolved.

**First Infantry.**—The Secretary of War having designated the First Infantry, in this division, to be armed with the new model (cal. 45) Springfield rifle musket, commanders of companies of that regiment, March 17 were directed to make requisition, through division headquarters, for the number required to arm their companies, and for the necessary ammunition, not to exceed 150 rounds per man.

**Third Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., March 19. Assistant Surgeon Washington Matthews, U. S. Army, and the following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Major Robert V. W. Howard; Captain John R. Myrick; First Lieutenant Charles Humphreys; Second Lieutenants Charles Sellmer, John E. Myers. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, judge-advocate.

**Fort Wayne.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 16. The following officers of the First Infantry were detailed for the court: Captains Robert H. Offley, Fergus Walker; First Lieutenants Daniel F. Callinan, Allen Smith, adjutant, Henry R. Jones; Second Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong. Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, judge-advocate.

**Madison Barracks.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Madison Barracks, N. Y., March 6. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres, Third Artillery; Surgeon Lewis A. Edwards, Medical Department; Captain John G. Turnbull, and First Lieutenants Constantine Chase, Third Artillery; Gilbert S. Jennings, and Second Lieutenant John J. O'Connell, First Infantry. First Lieutenant Oliver E. Wood, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

**First Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., March 16. The following officers of this regiment were detailed for the court: Captains Robert H. Offley, Fergus Walker; First Lieutenants Daniel F. Callinan, Allen Smith, adjutant, Henry R. Jones; Second Lieutenant Robert G. Armstrong. Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield: Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.

**Medical Department.**—A. A. Surgeon N. F. Martin, U. S. Army, was directed to report to Captain Edward H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry, on the steamer *Montana*, leaving San Francisco, February 28, as medical officer of his command. From Fort Yuma he was directed to return to this station and report to the medical director of the Department of California.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Charles J. Sprague, paymaster, U. S. Army, was directed to pay the troops at Fort Yuma, Cal., February 28.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant William W. Wotherspoon, at Angel Island, Cal., March 5 was ordered to join his company (D), at Camp Independence, California.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant Albert E. Woodson February 28 was directed to join his company in the Department of Arizona.

The commanding officer of Benicia Barracks, Cal., was ordered to send to Fort Yuma, Cal., by the steamer of February 28, in charge of Captain Edward H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry, all enlisted men and laundresses at his post for the Fifth Cavalry.

##### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—On the 18th of February, Brevet Major-General Frank Wheaton, lieutenant-colonel of this regiment, officiated as next friend at the wedding of one of the enlisted men of Company F, Wm. C. Springer, the Colonel giving away the bride, Miss Flora Smith. A wedding feast and dancing party followed in the new hall lately built by the "Foster Amateurs" (a dramatic and minstrel association), the officers attending with their families.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**Twenty-first Infantry.**—Major Edwin C. Mason Feb. 26 was ordered to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to make a thorough inspection of that post. On completion of this duty he will return to his station, Fort Vancouver.

**Fourth Cavalry.**—Under the provisions of S. O. No. 5, Headquarters of the Army, January 30, 1874, which order transfers Second Lieutenant Jacob E. Bloom, from Company H to Company I, at the Artillery School, he was relieved from duty in this department in season to repair to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty May 1, 1874.

##### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Brigadier-General George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Major George A. Gordon February 20 was ordered to Camp Grant, A. T., to which post he was assigned to duty.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant W. W. Fleming February 27 was relieved from duty at the post of Camp Beale's Springs, and assigned to duty at Camp Mojave, A. T., A. A. Q. M. A. C. S.

**The Indians.**—A despatch dated Washington, March 14, says: Major N. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry, stationed at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, under date of February 14, reports that the exploring expedition of citizens organized in Bozeman, M. T., has started down the Yellowstone. It numbers 125 persons, and there are twenty-five more to join. They have seventeen wagons, principally drawn by oxen, and most of the party are on foot. They have 400 rounds of small arm ammunition for each man and two small cannon, with 100 rounds per cannon. Lieutenant Doane, while in the Judith Basin country, met parties from Fort Peck, who reported that Sitting Bull and his band of Sioux were encamped on Big Dry Creek, that runs north into the Missouri near Fort Peck, and that a large band of Sioux are encamped and hunting Buffalo near Bear Paw Mountains, northeast of Benton. These Indians are North to hunt buffalo and trade arms and ammunition from the Missouri river traders. There appears to be no limit to the amount of ammunition and arms these Indians can get, except the means to purchase with.

The Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior, in a letter to Governor Potts, of Montana, thus refers to the exploring expedition into the Black Hills of the Sioux country: I have to say that its departure from Bozeman is much to be regretted, and stringent measures would have been adopted to prevent it had the facts been sooner known here. Although the promise made to the military authorities that the expedition would not go upon Indian reservations may not be violated, there is, nevertheless, grave apprehension that the movement of such a formidable organization through the region of country more or less travelled by bands of Indians will provoke a collision that may culminate in a general Indian war. You are earnestly requested to use every precaution to avert a disaster which would render abortive the efforts now being made, with every prospect of success, not only for a continuance of the friendly relations now existing with the reservation Indians, but for the purpose of invoking their assistance and influence in promoting a better feeling among the more intractable Sioux. The department has never entertained a doubt of the loyalty of the Crows, and I will thank you to inform them that their friendship to the whites is duly appreciated, and that it is hoped no events will occur to render their proffered service necessary. If, however, circumstances should arise to require them, they may be made available.

A despatch dated Washington, March 14, says: The Secretary of the Interior to-day transmitted to the Secretary of War copies of a communication from the commissioner of Indian Affairs and a letter from Chas. Adams, agent at the Los Pinos Indian Agency, in Colorado, reporting that parties from New Mexico have taken up ranches and located town sites, not on the

lands proposed to be ceded by the agreement with the Ute Indians on the 13th of September last, but upon the fifteen miles strip of territory south of said lands that is expressly reserved for the southern bands of Utes when they shall be prepared to engage in herding. It is also reported that 100 or more white men are now in the neighborhood waiting for spring to open for the evident purpose of passing over the Ute reservation if not to settle upon it. Secretary Delano says the great importance of keeping this reservation free from encroachments of the whites cannot be too highly estimated. For this purpose, and to keep good faith with the Utes, in compliance with the provisions of the treaty of 1866, which are affirmed in the agreement recently entered into with them, and to keep the pledge made to them while in Washington, that the Government would protect their reservation, the Secretary of the Interior to-day formally requests that a sufficient military force be ordered to proceed to the vicinity of the reservation with instructions to notify all parties concerned that no unauthorized white persons will be permitted to go upon said reservation, and that those who are now trespassing thereon must abandon it immediately or they will be forcibly removed.

A despatch dated San Francisco, Cal., March 12, says: Advice from Arizona state that the Hualapai Apaches declare their willingness to return to their old grounds and obey all the orders of General Crook, but they say they will all die before they will go to the Colorado river reservation, and if the troops want to fight them they must expect a big battle. General Crook is at San Carlos. Another despatch from San Francisco, of the same date, says: A despatch from Prescott, Arizona, says that much surprise and indignation were occasioned in the town when the San Francisco papers were received containing a Washington despatch giving Indian Agent Turner's letter to the Commissioners upon the condition of affairs at the Verde Apache reservation. The despatch says: "The whole report is a tissue of garbled facts and false statements, plausibly arranged to deceive the outside world, and to bring about the accomplishment of certain objects; but it fails to blind the people of this territory who know him. The Indians at the Verde reservation number 1,400, with daily accessions. They are preparing to plant corn and make irrigation ditches, and express themselves as well satisfied with their treatment, and contented with their situation. They say they want to have their permanent home established on that reservation, which has always been their country."

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *New York Times*: A feeling of sadness came over me when I read a few evenings ago the following despatch from Washington: "The House of Representatives has passed bills giving a pension of \$50 per month to the widows of Generals Meade, Canby and McPherson. A strong effort was made to increase the amount to \$100, but proved unsuccessful." The word sadness does not half express all I felt, for I also blushed with burning shame at the thought that the widows of some of our dead heroes had to petition Congress for relief. Was it really true that a strong effort had been made to increase the pensions to twelve hundred paltry dollars per annum? Yet it must have been so. Will you not take up such a just and good cause in language eloquent and patriotic, that shall at least induce our legislators to reconsider their vote and make them act more generously toward those who need to be cheered up and comforted? There is no better way to honor the dead than by taking care of the living. Who has a better right to our generosity than the survivors of those who have exposed their life on many a battle field? The Republic should never forget the days of anguish and danger through which it has passed. Not only the honor of the country, but also duty and justice, demand that Congress shall act generously toward the widows and children of our victorious leaders.

The *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, speaking of the same matter, says: *Dulce et decorum, est pro patria mori!* Who would not have been a General in the Army of the Republic, and have died in the service of his country? When Canby was shot down by the cowardly Modoc, we hung the Modoc and his companions, because they were dangerous to the public health, but we failed to consider Canby. And now, when the request for a pension for his widow comes up in Congress, our economical satraps in Washington disgrace the country by an award of \$600 per annum. Meade saved the Republic at Gettysburg, while all Pennsylvania was trembling in an agony of apprehension, and gentlemen of the present Congress ran a serious risk of never having to serve their country in their present capacity. To-day the memory of Meade is insulted with a pension of \$600. McPherson won his Major General's commission at Corinth, commanded the centre of our Army at Vicksburg, and was shot down while leading the advance on Atlanta; for these creditable occurrences in his life, a generous Congress of Representatives of his fellow-citizens stabs him in the back, when dead, with a pension of \$600. Now give us a \$400,000,000 expansion of inconvertible and incontrovertible shin-plasters, and go home!

THE expedition for geographical and geological explorations and surveys west of the hundredth meridian, of which parties under the charge of First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, have been in the field for the years 1869, 1871, 1872, and 1873, will, as soon as final action shall be taken by Congress, resume field operations in the ensuing Spring, in portions of Colorado. One party will be designated to prosecute a survey over the unfinished part of the area represented by their atlas sheet number sixty-one, which is situated between parallels 39 deg. and 37 deg. 30 min. north latitude, and 105 deg. 30 min. and 103 deg. 15 min. longitude west from Greenwich. This is especially a section wherein there are manifold mountain forms, embracing portions of the head waters of



the San Juan and its northern tributaries; also, of the Gunnison and Green Rivers. There are several prominent mountain ranges, among them the Sierra La Plata and Sierra San Miguel, and Uncompaghe and Elk Mountains. It is a part of the most elevated portion of the interior of the Continent. There are being attracted toward this section large numbers of prospectors, seeking the precious metals in the mining districts lately discovered and known as the San Juan District. This vicinity promises a rich and interesting field. The work upon the astronomical base will be resumed, and such astronomical parties as the appropriation will allow will be put into the field. From unexpended balances such other field parties as can be organized in view of the amounts available will also take the field prior to the 1st of July. The office force will, as usual, be kept in constant service.

#### ARMY AND NAVY IN CONGRESS.

THERE has been little done in Congress the past week on account of the adjournments and ceremonies in respect to the memories of the late ex-President Fillmore and the late Senator Sumner. The House has concurred in the Senate's amendments to the resolution providing for an inquiry and report on epidemic cholera in the West.

Mr. Pierce M. B. Young, from the Committee on Military Affairs, February 27, submitted the following report, to accompany bill H. R. No. 2131:

The Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, having under consideration the petition of Major Abner Baird, Assistant-Inspector-General U. S. Army, for promotion to the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel, report as follows: In 1864 the Inspector-General's Department consisted of four inspectors-general (colonels) and five assistant-inspectors-general (majors). During the year one of these colonels died, and by law the senior (major-assistant) was entitled to promotion to fill the vacancy; but he and all below him interested in his advancement were absent from Washington, in the field, and an officer on duty in the War Department, but of an entirely different department, in no way connected with the Inspector-General's, was nominated and confirmed to fill the vacancy. This done, it became impossible to rectify the wrong except by action of Congress. Major Davis, the officer who was entitled by law to promotion, remonstrated, but, being in disfavor, he could not obtain a hearing. Still he continued to demand his rights, and during seven years pressed his claim. In 1877 a law was passed making three of the major-assistant inspectors-general Lieutenant-Colonels, and at this point Major Baird became personally interested. Had Davis been promoted according to law in 1864, he (Major Baird) would, on the 13th of June, 1867, have been made Lieutenant-Colonel, and it is this that he now claims. Davis finally procured the passage of an act, approved June 8, 1872, declaring the appointment made in 1864, which prevented his promotion, to have been illegal, and authorizing the President to appoint him, to date back to 1864, when he ought to have been promoted. The effect of this law was to vacate the position of assistant-inspector-general held by him (Davis) back to March 22, 1864, and General Orders No. 86, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated October 2, 1872, announces this fact. Now, the position of assistant-inspector-general held by Davis being at present vacant, and having been so at the time of the passage of the act of 1872, suspending promotions in the staff, Major Baird is entitled to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, to date from June 13, 1867, when Davis was appointed to the position to his exclusion.

The act of Congress of March 3, 1869, arresting promotions in the staff until after further legislation, presents the only obstacle to this promotion at this time. Major Baird made a claim for his promotion in due season after the passage of the law in Davis's case, basing his demand on the fact that the vacancy having occurred prior to the passage of the act of March 3, 1869, suspending promotions in the staff, that act could not apply to his case, and he cited instances in which officers have been promoted and confirmed by the Senate subsequent to 1869, to fill vacancies found to have existed previous to the date of the act, but an adverse ruling was given in his case. He further claimed that the act of June 8, 1872, in the case of Colonel Davis did likewise provide for his promotion, and that it removed any bar which the act of March 3, 1869, might otherwise be thought to impose; and this claim was likewise denied. And hence his present appeal to Congress. He asks that Congress, which has already restored Davis to his rights, shall take a similar action in his case.

In the Senate, February 27, Mr. Sargent from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom were referred the bill (S. 65) to authorize the President to restore Captain George Henry Preble, now a captain in the Navy, to his original position on the Navy Register, and promote him to the rank of commodore on the active list; the bill (S. 31) for the relief of Captain L. C. Sartori of the Navy, and the memorial of Commander R. F. R. Lewis, submitted a report in which they say: "With the conclusions at which the committee have arrived as to the propriety of any legislation advancing applicants upon the Naval Register, it is unnecessary to discuss the showing made by the beneficiaries of the foregoing bills. These cases, as we are informed, are but instances of a whole class awaiting the favorable action of Congress in any one case to be pressed upon our attention, and in every instance the interest of the individual leads him to suppose that his claims are exceptional. The legislation of Congress for the past eleven or twelve years has been directed toward the advancement of officers in the Navy who have merited such advancement by distinguished conduct in battle, or by extraordinary heroism, or by exceptional excellence in their profession, and an attempt has been made to avoid favoritism by submitting the claims of all alike to naval boards of experienced and superior officers by the rank above the temptation of personal interest. Congress has uniformly followed the recommendations of such boards and made their conclusions binding upon the Navy Department. For Congress now to reverse its former action, and disregard the fairly-preserved intelligent and impartial action of the special tribunals that it has authorized to pass upon these matters, in favor of individuals who have failed to secure such advancement, is, in the view of the committee, most unwise. An examination of the various acts of Congress relating to this subject, and of the executive action under those statutes, is presented by the committee as strengthening the opinion that these various cases of complaint should be dismissed without further legislation, and they say in conclusion: It seems to the committee that, after so many years of continued legislation and executive effort, this perplexed matter should be considered as finally settled and disposed of. Former investigations, when facts were recent, and witnesses and proofs in existence and at hand, were far more likely to be fully

and fairly made than is now possible, even by a new board, convened and governed by the most liberal and impartial spirit. Certainly the mode adopted and persisted in by Congress is, for these and other reasons, more likely to do general justice, and save the rights of individuals, than is special legislation by Congress, with little opportunity for investigation, and with the pressure of applicants and their friends to influence its conclusions. Such special legislation is impolitic, and may be mischievous. To now place over the heads of those who have been advanced for gallant and heroic service in battle those who have failed to convince two careful and disinterested boards that they are entitled to special consideration, is to defeat the object of the special promotions. It is to repeal or suspend, for individual benefit, general laws framed by Congress, enlightened by administrative experience and advice, for the welfare of the whole Navy. Such action would also disturb the order of promotions; it would confuse the Naval records, and would violate the fixed limitation of numbers in every grade of the service. The committee desire to be distinctly understood that they do not cast any reflection upon any of the officers whose cases have been referred to them. But, for the reasons named, they feel constrained to recommend that the bills hereinbefore named be indefinitely postponed. The memorial of Commander R. F. R. Lewis relates to the same subject, and its determination involves the same considerations. We recommend that the request of said memorialist be not granted, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

The Military Academy bill No. 2545, was reported from the Committee on Appropriations in the House, on the 17th inst., and made the order after the Indian Appropriation bill is disposed of.

The Secretary of the Navy has responded to the resolution of the House of Representatives of February 20, regarding the propriety of selling the Naval Asylum, at Philadelphia, and erecting suitable buildings adjacent to the Naval Academy for such an institution. He submits reports from the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy, both of whom entertain views against Annapolis as a location for such an asylum. The principal objections are that it is not considered a healthy locality.

Mr. Coburn, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported House bill No. 2546, to provide for the gradual reduction of the Army, which was read a second time and ordered to be printed. It was made the special order for the first Tuesday in April. We shall publish the bill in full next week, nothing but a synopsis of its provisions having yet reached us. The bill provides for a reduction of the Army to 25,000 men, to be composed of twenty regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry, and four of artillery, thus dispensing with seven regiments. The offices of Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster, and one Major in all of the cavalry and artillery regiments are abolished. The permanent staff is reduced in several corps, and a provision is made for filling the lower grades from the line. The Engineer and Medical Corps, and the Bureau of Military Justice, and the Pay Department, are excepted from details. Detailed staff officers are to serve four years, the object being to select the best material for staff duty and promotion. Promotion in all branches is to be opened. Officers are allowed to resign on one year's pay as before. Regiments are to be consolidated, and officers assigned to staff or line duties, or, if unworthy, are to be mustered out by a board. Those of over thirty years' service thus put out are to go on the retired list. No officer is to go out or be put out by reason of mere reduction of force, but to continue in service unless he resigns or is removed by the board. Provision is made for the payment of troops by drafts at convenient posts as pensions are now paid.

In the course of a letter declining an invitation to lecture before Skillen Post, No. 47, G. A. R., at Rome, N. Y., Mr. Raphael Semmes says: I am complimented by your invitation to lecture in Rome, N. Y., in aid of the fund to procure tombstones for deceased United States soldiers who lost their lives in the late war between the States. And you are kind enough to assure me that the people of Central New York would treat me with hospitality. I thank you and them, and I see no reason why, as citizens of the same country who have had a good rough-and-tumble fight, we should not make peace and be friends when the fight is over, especially if the fight has had the effect to increase the respect which the one had for the other. As soldiers at least we can meet on common ground. The living soldier always mourns the dead one after the heat of the fray is over, even though the dead one may have died by his hand. Soldiers are not statesmen, to decide the right and wrong of a quarrel; their duty is to their general and their flag. Human nature was exalted and adorned during our late war by many noble soldiers on both sides, and a true soldier cannot but drop a tear over all such who lost their lives in the quarrel; and I trust that the time is not far distant when our children, at our firesides, will read the thrilling and romantic story of the deeds of their ancestors without pausing to ask themselves, when they come to the story of a true knight, whether he wore the "blue or the gray." It should be enough for them to know that he was an American citizen and a true soldier.

According to a recent order from the French war department, all one year volunteers are to be enrolled and subject to the duties of the regulars. They are to be placed in companies, squadrons, and Batteries, to receive the usual rations, and must live in their respective quarters. Their equipment is to be that prescribed by the regulations, and under no circumstances will they be allowed to wear anything but the clothing with which they are furnished by the military clothing depot. All the rules of discipline, without any modification, will be applicable to them.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Brooklyn arrived at Havana March 13.

THE Shalmut, Capt. Howison, left Washington for Key West March 16.

THE Powhatan and monitor Canonicus sailed from Savannah March 16, for Key West.

THE Kansas is reported as having made the best firing at the target practice of the North Atlantic fleet.

FROM the best information that can be obtained on the point, the Wachusett will not return to the Mediterranean, but will come north about the middle of April, and be put out of commission.

WITHIN the last three months about 600 mechanics and laborers have been discharged from the Washington Navy-yard. One hundred and twenty-eight of them were discharged March 16. Some of those retained are working on one-third, one-fourth and two-thirds time.

A SPECIAL despatch from Portsmouth, Va., March 13, says: Instructions were received here to-day, from Washington, ordering a decrease in the force employed in the Navy-yard, as the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this year is very small. In compliance with the instructions, 443 men were dismissed.

LATELY some 300 men have been discharged from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, almost causing an entire suspension of work. It is rumored that in consequence of the failure of the House committee to concur in the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, the yard would have to be closed entirely by the 1st of April. Should this occur, it will happen for the first time in the history of the Brooklyn yard.

THE available vessels of the Navy, with a few exceptions only, seem to be now afloat and in commission. The chief exceptions are the *Vandalia*, *Suwaro*, *Plymouth* and *Mohican*. The *Plymouth* and *Suwaro* are nearest to completion for service, both of which are expected to be ready in May. The *Vandalia* will not be finished under eight or nine months, nor the *Mohican* under eighteen or twenty months. The dispersion of the fleet at Key West will, however, provide a sufficient number of vessels to fill all the stations to their usual peace basis.

ORDERS for a partial dispersion of the fleet at Key West have been issued:

Rear-Admiral A. L. Case is to transfer his flag from the *Wabash* to the *Franklin*, and return to the European station. The *Junista*, *Alaska* and *Congress* will also go to that station. A change of officers is to take place in the *Congress*, which may delay somewhat the departure of that vessel. The *Wabash* is to return to Boston. There is to be a transfer of crews between the *Wyoming* and the *Wachusett*, and then the former vessel will go to the Washington Navy-yard. The *Shenandoah* is coming to New York, and the *Ticonderoga* to Norfolk. The *Lancaster* goes back to the South Atlantic station. The execution of these orders will leave the following vessels for the present on the North Atlantic station: *Colorado*, *Worcester*, *Canandaigua*, *Ossipee*, *Wachusett*, *Kansas*, *Brooklyn*, *Shalmut*, *Powhatan*, *Despatch*, *Pinta*, *Portune*, *Mayflower*, *Saugus*, *Mahopac*, *Dictator*, *Ajax*, *Canonicus*, *Manhattan* and *Parson*.

THE following is a list of the Secretaries of the Navy since the act of April 30, 1798, creating the Navy Department:

George Cabot, Mass., appointed May 3, 1798, declined; Benjamin Stoddert, Md., app. May 21, 1798; Robert Smith, Md., app. Jan. 26, 1802; Paul Hamilton, S. C., app. March 7, 1809; William Jones, Pa., app. Jan. 12, 1813; R. W. Crowningshield, Mass., app. Dec. 19, 1814; Smith Thompson, N. Y., app. Nov. 30, 1818; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., app. Dec. 9, 1823; John Branch, N. C., app. March 7, 1829; Levi Woodbury, N. H., app. May 23, 1831; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., app. June 30, 1834; James K. Paulding, N. Y., app. July 1, 1838; Geo. E. Badger, N. C., app. March 5, 1841; Abel P. Upshur, Va., app. Sept. 13, 1841; David Henshaw, Mass., app. July 24, 1843; Thomas W. Gilmer, Va., app. Feb. 15, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., app. March 14, 1844; George Bancroft, Mass., app. March 11, 1845; John Y. Mason, Va., app. Sept. 10, 1846; W. B. Preston, Va., app. March 8, 1849; Wm. A. Graham, N. C., app. Aug. 1, 1850; John P. Kennedy, Md., app. July 26, 1852; James C. Dobbin, N. C., app. March 8, 1853; Isaac Toucey, Conn., app. March 7, 1857; Gideon Welles, Conn., app. March 7, 1861; A. E. Borie, Pa., app. March 9, 1869; Geo. M. Robeson, N. J., app. June 26, 1869.

THE N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says: It is generally understood that the recent review in the Bay of Florida demonstrated the weakness of our Navy, and the fact that it is far behind the times. When we consider the speed of four miles per hour, with which velocity the fleet was charged, and the fact that, even at this gait, sundry war vessels were hardly able to keep up to the line, it is not to be wondered at that our cruisers hunted the sea in vain for rebel privateers, and vexed the waters of the Southern coast in idle quest of blockade runners. Commodore Parker, in whose Tactics the fleet was drilled, was quite disgusted with the whole thing. He says that when he entered the service, thirty years ago, he found everywhere that the American frigate was a little better than the frigates of any other nation, that the American sloop-of-war was a little better, and in his travels he found that, vessel for vessel, to the extent that we possessed war vessels, the United States was in advance. Foreigners copied our models, and adopted our style



Now matters are changed. Other nations have advanced, while we have stopped, if not actually retrograded. The review shows also, that the combination of steam and sails was not fortunate. Vessels were loaded down with spars and rigging, sure to be in the way in time of action. The Navy of the future for this country will consist of torpedo boats, great batteries, and rams. At least, such is the hopeful view of our naval authorities, and, with these, some sort of competition may be had with the more imposing navies of the Old World.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH LANMAN, U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Norwich, Conn., March 13. He was sixty-two years and eight months of age. He was born in Connecticut, July 11, 1811, and appointed a midshipman January 1, 1825, from that State, and lived in Norwich when on shore and relieved from duty. His first service at sea was on the frigate *Macedonian*, Brazil squadron, in 1827. He was twice attached to the West India squadron, once on the *Peacock* in 1830, and on the *Warren* in 1840. He served on four different vessels at different times attached to the Pacific squadron as follows: On the *Dolphin* 1834-5, the *Vincennes* 1836, commanded the *Saragosa* 1836, and the *Lancaster* 1836, and was also attached to the squadron in 1847-8. In 1849 Lieutenant Lanman was complimented by being made bearer of despatches from the commanding officer of the Pacific squadron, to the authorities at Washington. He was on ordnance duty during 1845-6, and special duty in 1849-51. In 1852-3 he was attached to the *San Jacinto* of the Mediterranean squadron. In 1855-6 he was at the Washington Navy-yard, and in 1859-61 commanded the *Michigan* on the Lakes. He also commanded the *Minnesota* in 1864-5, while attached to the North Atlantic Blockading squadron; and commanded the Second Division of Porter's squadron at the two attacks upon Fort Fisher, and performed his duty efficiently. In 1867-8, he was commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard. From 1869 to 1873 he was in command of the South Atlantic squadron, and while on that duty made his last cruise, in May, 1873. His promotions occurred as past midshipman on June 4, 1831; as lieutenant March 3, 1835; as commander September 14, 1855; as captain in 1861; as commodore August 29, 1863—and was commissioned rear-admiral on December 8, 1867. On July 18, 1873, he was retired, having performed a total sea service of twenty-three years, five months; and thirteen years and seven months of shore or other duty. Rear-Admiral Lanman was connected with the service forty-nine years and nearly two months.

H. P. L. writes under date of Philadelphia, March 10: "In the brief history of the old frigate *Constitution*, which I had the honor to transmit to you, and which you were kind enough to give a place in the columns of your JOURNAL, I stated that this heroic old craft had been raised upon the sectional docks for the purpose of being transported to the building ways on shore. This herculean task (herculean surely when the weight to move amounted to 302,400 pounds), was successfully and mechanically accomplished on the 5th inst. under the supervision of Naval Constructor Hart, aided by his efficient assistant, Mr. Joseph Feaster. A great deal has been written and said about this old relic of our primitive Navy; yet when we think of the heroic reminiscences clustering around her achievements, and the place she held in the affections of the generation now fast passing away (and which cannot be rebuilt like the old frigate), sufficient excuse is offered why everything connected with the old ship should be transmitted to the rising generation. After the ship was raised upon the sectional docks, it was necessary to still raise her six feet higher, so as to enable ways to be left under her to take her on shore. This was done by sinking section by section, blocking up as the vessel raised. When high enough, heavy launching ways were laid to the shore, and a staunch and ingeniously-contrived cradle was constructed, for the ship to rest in. To this cradle heavy purchases were brought, two capstans used, worked by manual power; and in a few hours the old craft was safely and securely resting on shore, with still sufficient height left to give her an easy descent when completed, for transportation overboard again. This was a wise provision on the part of the Constructor, and clearly demonstrates the advantage of thorough professional knowledge and experience. The ship has been found very much hogged, but this will all be remedied by leaving the centre blocks out, and letting her weight straighten her, and then the planking will retain her with the proper sheer."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

MARCH 13.—Commander John C. Watson, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., by the 25th April next.

MARCH 14.—Captain Oscar C. Badger, to command the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, Mass.

MARCH 17.—Passed Assistant Paymaster A. J. Greely, to the Wachusett, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 28th from New York.

Midshipman Thomas S. Plunkett, to temporary ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell, to the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on the 1st of April next.

MARCH 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon M. C. Drennan, to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

#### DETACHED.

MARCH 13.—Captain Earl English, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th inst., and ordered to command the Congress, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 28th inst. from New York.

Commander John H. Russell, from duty as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 25th of April next, and ordered to Washington City for examination for promotion.

Master Wm. H. Everett, from the Congress, and ordered to the Wyoming.

MARCH 14.—Captain Jonathan Young, from the command of the receiving ship *Ohio*, at Boston, Mass., on the 20th inst., and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th inst., as executive.

Lieutenant Wells L. Field, from duty in the Bureau of Navigation on the 20th inst., and ordered to the Franklin, at Key West, Fla., per steamer of 21st inst. from New York.

Midshipman Downes L. Wilson, from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon H. M. Martin, from the Colorado on the 5th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Engineer E. M. Olson, from the Dictator on the 7th inst. and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 16.—Captain A. C. Rhind, from the Congress, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry F. Pickering, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered as executive of the Franklin.

Lieutenants Albert S. Snow and James D. J. Kelley, from the Torpedo Station, and ordered to the Congress.

Lieutenant E. C. Pondleton, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the Congress.

Medical Inspector A. L. Gihon, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Franklin, and as fleet surgeon of the European Station.

Medical Inspector F. M. Gunnell, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Wabash.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. B. Davis, from the Saugus on the 5th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Inspector A. H. Gilman, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Franklin, and as fleet paymaster of the European Station.

Paymaster Charles P. Thompson, from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Congress.

Paymaster George Cochran, from the Congress, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Paymaster F. C. Crosby, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Wabash.

Chief Engineer Thom. Williamson, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the Franklin, and as fleet engineer of the European Station.

Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from the Franklin, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

MARCH 17.—Master A. B. Speyers has reported his return home, having been detached from the Kansas on the 25th ult., and has been placed on sick leave.

Assistant Surgeon James W. Buell, from the Wyoming, and ordered to the Wachusett.

Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon, from the Wachusett and ordered to the Wyoming.

Paymaster Leonard A. Fralley, from the Wachusett, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George H. Read, from the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on the 1st April next, and ordered to settle accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander Robley D. Evans, from the Shenandoah, and ordered to the Congress as executive.

Lieutenant-Commander Horace Elmer, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Congress.

Lieutenant-Commander John McGowan, from the Wachusett, and ordered to the Junata.

Lieutenant E. Longnecker, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Alaska.

Lieutenants J. G. Eaton, R. M. Berry, T. P. Gilmore, and U. Sebree, from the Dictator, and ordered to the Franklin.

Master Karl Rohrer, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Junata.

Ensign J. S. Abbott, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Mahan.

Midshipman Wm. H. Schulze, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Junata.

Midshipman Gilbert Fowler, from the Alaska, and ordered to the Franklin.

Midshipman S. W. B. Diehl, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Alaska.

Midshipman T. B. Howard, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Junata.

Boatswain A. M. Pomeroy, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Franklin.

MARCH 18.—Captain Edward Simpson, from command of the Franklin, and ordered to command the Wabash.

Captain Samuel R. Franklin, from command of the Wabash, and ordered to command the Franklin.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. T. Sampson, from the Congress, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Robeson from the Dictator and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant-Commander R. F. Day, from the Congress, and ordered as executive of the Shenandoah.

Lieutenants Edward P. Wood, Henry C. Hunter, and Sallmaker A. A. Warren, from the Congress, and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Wm. Houston, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Colorado.

Lieutenant-Commander F. J. Higginson, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Dictator as executive.

Lieutenants J. H. Dayton and W. H. Parker, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Dictator.

Masters Alex. McCrackin and W. S. Holliday, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Mahan.

Ensign D. H. Mahan, from the Congress, and ordered to the Shenandoah.

Ensign Whitmil P. Ray, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Mahan.

Midshipman John C. Fremont, Jr., from the Wabash, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Assistant Surgeon Geo. E. H. Harmon, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. R. Roelker, from the Shenandoah, and ordered to the Franklin.

Passed Assistant Engineer C. J. Habighorst, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Shenandoah.

Assistant Engineer Julius S. Ogden, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Franklin.

Assistant Engineer W. B. Bagley, from the Lancaster, and ordered to the Powhatan.

Boatswain John McCaffery, and Sallmaker R. L. Tatem, from the Franklin, and ordered to the Congress.

Boatswain John Hall, Gunner Wm. T. Devlan, and Carpenter Herby Davis, from the Congress, and ordered to the Wabash.

Gunner Wm. Carter, and Carpenter J. E. Cox, from the Wabash, and ordered to the Congress.

Sallmaker J. C. Bradford, from the Colorado, and ordered to the Franklin.

#### RESIGNED.

Cadet, Midshipmen A. C. McClennan, J. F. Le Bron, A. H. Jayne, and C. R. Creshaw.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Granted to Cadet Midshipman B. C. Dent until the 6th June next on account of sickness.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending March 14, 1874:

Edward Cleveland, master-at-arms, March 7, Naval Hospital, Washington City.

Thomas Campbell, beneficiary, March 6, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Wm. Lawrence, seaman, March 5, Naval Hospital New York.

James Wm. Neat, landsman, March 8, Naval Hospital, New York.

## THE ONEIDA MONUMENT AT YOKOHAMA

THE *St. Louis Republican* of February 26, publishes the following extract from a private letter from Yokohama, which gives an interesting description of the grave and monument of the gallant officers and men of the U. S. steamer *Oneida*, who perished when their vessel sank in Yokohama Bay, Japan, four years since, after a collision with the P. O. steamer *Bombay*:

"YOKOHAMA, Dec. 10, 1873.

"DEAR N—: I want to tell you that we have visited, not once, but many times, that spot of this

foreign soil made sacred to you by the noble death of your brother. We have talked with naval officers who were in Yokohama at that fatal time, and gathered all the information that lay in their power to give. It differs in no essential particular from what you already know; but seeing the place where the collision occurred, its nearness to the shore, and realizing the circumstances more vividly from the sight, it is indeed incredible to me that the *Bombay* could have failed to hear the *Oneida's* guns—marvellous that she should have left these brave men to perish, when it seems that all, or nearly all, might have been saved. The gentlemen with whom we have spoken tell of it with the hushed breath and simple language which strong feeling always gives.

The place where the monument stands is lovely. The city of the dead in Yokohama is on a hillside, beautifully sloping down to the level ground. The prospect it affords is unsurpassable in its perfection of quiet loveliness, though destitute of the element of grandeur. Distant hills, whose outlines are soft and flowing, whose voice is peace; nearer, the blue waters of the bay alive with multitudes of small boats, whose sails transform them into great white birds upon the wing; and just beneath the roofs of the foreign town through which winds a silvery canal. The sleeping dead rest near enough their living friends to have no sense of loneliness; far enough away for peace to be unbroken.

"The monument is of a species of granite and built in the shape of a pyramid. The height is about fifteen feet, and the inclination of the four faces at an angle of perhaps fifteen degrees. The front face contains this inscription:

"In Memory of  
The Officers and Men Who Went Down  
In the U. S. S. "Oneida," Jan. 24, 1870;  
When that Vessel, Homeward Bound,  
Was Sunk by the P. and O. Steamer  
"Bombay," off Yokohama, Japan."

"Underneath is a bas-relief representing the sinking of the *Oneida* and the *Bombay* sailing away. On the base is the following:

"Erected by the Officers and Men of the United States Asiatic Squadron."

"On the second face are the names of Commander Williams and Lieut.-Commanders Stewart and Muldaur, with one-third of the petty officers, seamen and marines. The other two faces contain the names of the remainder of the crew. The monument stands in the centre of a square lot, which is surrounded by a hedge of delicate, dainty-looking evergreen. On one side are the three graves, each with its head and foot-stone, Commander Williams in the middle. The graves are covered with grass, and the lot is carefully kept. Everywhere beautiful trees and shrubs are growing, but none within the enclosure, which is almost filled by the monument and the mounds. Could you see the place you would lose the feeling that your brother is lying alone in a foreign land; you would think, rather, that a hero rested where many delighted to pay him honor, and where earth and sky smiled more kindly upon him than in our less genial clime."

## "THE NAVAL CADET" SOOTHES "THE OLD MIDSHIPMAN."

MY OWN DEAR JERRY: I am deeply grieved that any "inconsistencies" of mine should have so stirred your bile as to produce in a week or so, "from Callao bound to Sydney," a letter from Key West!

Pray, my dear boy, remember that Key West is in Yellow Jack's dominions, and the only way to keep your health—outlive your messmates and thus, in time, become a rear—I beg your pardon, a *Rare* Admiral, is to keep your head cool, your temper down and your bowels open. This, aided by the shrill voice and capacious stomach, which I know you possess, will ultimately make you a genuine ornament of your class. This is, in substance, the advice of our old doctor—for being still in the infirmary, I thought it no harm to show him your letter and get his opinion; for indeed you seemed to be in a very queer way. To my great chagrin he has not yet returned your epistle, and I fear now will make it public, for he remarked that "presuming the aims of all true sailors to be high-minded, loyal and honorable, a young naval officer who could sling the 'sea vernacular' in the style and fashion you do, must be a sort of curiosity to be carefully preserved and handed down to posterity as a relic of the anomalous times in which we live."

He said your epistle reminded him of those odd characters in Dibdin's sea songs, "glorious sailors with Poll and Bet," brewing purl by the snug fire of the sanded parlor of the tavern; but alas! wanting when called to "the lee-earring on a dark squally night" in the chops of the channel.

"Pinchbeck and Brummagem do not make true plate," he said, "and original matter of much better quality can be found in Donn Platt's *Capital* or the New York *Sun*."

I couldn't see the point exactly; but I dare say he meant something disagreeable. But then he is an old-fashioned cuss.

By the bye, he did say, you were "all abroad" in your quotation if you meant by "Sidney"—the late Rev. Sydney Smith—for it wasn't the clerical wit at all, but Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law" who said, "Don't!"

Ah, Jerry! I fear you take things in the *Capital* too much on trust, and that in your quotations as in your French, you are sadly superficial and second-hand, and though you "have heard Owens" you seem to have forgotten him in his most celebrated role, in which (excuse me) you just ever so little resemble him, "Dr. Pangloss, sir, LLD. and A.S.S., a-hem!"

These are truly the days of rapid transit, but your



transit from Callao to Key West with reply to my letter in less than ten days, is one of the most remarkable facts in your epistle. Now, Jerry, "Don't!"

Don't try to play off such games on your old chum! Remember George Washington and his little hatchet! For sooth to say (and it will account for any seeming "inconsistencies" of mine) the startling suspicion came over me that the first letter was a hoax, not written at all by "my" Jerry, my own dear Mentor, my Jerry-my-Diddler, but by some fellow in Washington—some infernal 69er or his friend interested in the welfare of House bill No. 1971, which the real Jerry will, of course, be delighted to know was killed—"dead as Julius Caesar," on the 23d ult. Ah, yes, we did it, certainly we did—didn't we? *Jess so!* But the tone of your reply was like balm to my soul, it was so like the real old Simon Pure Jerry, nathless "the bile."

It had no post-mark (not even Washington) 'tis true, but all the "ear marks" were there, and I am so glad to hear that my old chum has, at last, learned that "the noble army of bummers and bilgers" to which we both belong is not limited in its membership to graduates of the Naval Academy, but has (and has had in all time) a very respectable "following" in every branch, corps, and grade of our jolly old service! Ha, ha!

Nullam tempus praescribit bummeric. There Jerry is something for you to exercise your wit upon, not like your stale old "cacothese scribendi," taken, I dare say, from an odd volume of "Isherwood's Precedents."

And so the ships run into each other, do they? What a jolly set of "deck officers" (graduates all) you must have down there! No end of fun, eh? Some trifling profanity too, I dare say—not of course from "the graduates," they never swear, drink, play cards, contract debts, or swindle tradesmen on foreign stations; they are much too Christian and high-minded for that! Reserved for the "old cocks," eh? and gone out with the days of "ten paces."

Ah, my boy, I am sorry for you! 'Tis not reserved alone for you and me, to "spring" a fore topsail yard or two because we don't know enough to look at the lee leech when the watch is on the halliards—there are plenty of the old school (for example, the men from whom you and D. F. will get good letters), who rather pride themselves on being "with us though not of us," and these glorious old bummers are our friends after all—don't you see? We mustn't quarrel with them, for they can "bum" and bootlick even better than you can.

That ass Bill Sterling says, they are "Uncle Sam's frauds," and that the country will never have the right sort of a Navy until such fellows are incontinently kicked out of it. Bosh! We know better.

For if D. F. did find the time of high water with a pole, there have been older heads than his some—"decades" since, who did things equally good. For example, that intelligent officer who, finding that certain guns were too long for the narrow beam ship in which they were mounted, sapiently sawed off a little of the said guns until he got them down to "the right thing."

Si les canons etaient trop étendue, tant pis pour les canons! as you would say.

So the "old cocks" at Key West get the young ones to teach them Naval tactics, do they?

"Then how these newspapers (as Ben Butler says) do lie!"

Why we innocently supposed that it was a certain "flint-locked, brass-mounted" old commodore who was teaching you young fellows all that stuff, and that the main difficulty was not to get the evolutions properly performed by our crab-like old craft, which on the whole, (if we may credit the newspapers), was pretty fairly done, considering the motley character of the fleet, and that these same "old cocks" had never before been drilled in Parker's Tactics; but, and here is the rub—to get the signal midshipmen, ensigns and masters, (graduates all), to read and answer the signals quickly and correctly.

I told Bill Sterling what you said about "the men from the school having to straighten out the fleet, etc., etc." and he replied that your intended compliment was a deuced left-handed one for "the school;" for, allowing it to be true, there must be a precious lot of D. F.'s down there, and he could hardly believe it even of "such;" that they should make so lame a show after being drilled at the Naval Academy (N. B. By graduates of the Academy), three times a week for four long years in these very tactics!

But he said it wasn't true, (only he used a stronger term, Jerry), because his father, Commodore Sterling, (old Farragut's right-hand man), had written to him to say that the main trouble in Florida Bay was not in getting the evolutions correctly performed by the "old cocks," but in finding young signal officers with brains enough to learn their practical duties and obey orders correctly, and deck officers with professional knowledge, and "vim" enough to at least properly direct the man at the wheel and the lookout at the engine room bell. In short, he flatly said, that the best of the regular officers were disgusted at the apathy and lack of knowledge manifested by some of the junior officers of the fleet, and that about the only really good seamen were some ex-volunteers cheated out of their rank, to benefit some imbecile fledglings from the Academy!

Now, isn't he a jolly old ass, eh? We know all about "that volunteer rot," don't we?

You are quite right, however, when, in speaking of D. F. and ourselves, you assert that "Uncle Sam" has much the worse, (not *worst*, Jerry), end of the bargain.

But mercy on us! Mr. Dana's New York Sun or Mr. Donn Piatt's Capital, whose style you love to imitate, can give you sixty on that tack and then beat you hollow.

But you are not right, Jerry, when you intimate that in civil life you and I and "the noble army" would at least get the pay of "third-class counter-jumpers." Ah, no Jerry—let no madness possess you to tell "our member" that—at least not until these economical days are over, when, (suffering under "back pay on the

brain,") the real interests of the Navy, (not to say the country), are shirked, hacked at, or ignored, to avoid impairing "the vested interests," (as those blasted Bulls say), of "our noble army."

No, my boy, cautiously refrain from telling that to the Honorable Doolittle Cheat'em, or he may (in his fright about his own interests) go "very much back" on you.

Alas! Jerry, what an evil day that would be! I fear you and I and "the noble Army" would have no resource but to pull back on "our vested interests" in some soup-kitchen! Therefore, my dear boy, cultivate an even temper, and study the works of Ward, Dahlgren, Parker, Jeffers, Simpson, and a few dozen more of the old "brass-mounted pre-academy fellows," and you will not have to ask questions about "time fuzes" of any stupid lieutenant-commander, even though like yourself, he may have graduated (on an average of 2.5) at the "Naval Academy." Moreover, you will discover that your proportion is wrong, and that the cost of a Naval cadet's education does not vary as the length of "Rascality Row," but in a direct ratio to the number of members of "the noble army" annually graduated.

Ah, old fellow, I know how you came to make that mistake, you have been reading those "Precedents" and have come across Mr. Isherwood's rule for finding the speed of our noble Naval vessels.

As the number of tons of coal required per week is to the number of smoke stacks, so is the length of each stack to the speed of the ship per hour (in feet)! Ah, Jerry, none of your high science with us.

Finally, my boy, I beg of you not to make such assertions as you have done about that board of 1870, for don't you see, old fellow, we can't prove them—it being "of record" that the board held examinations both oral and written and devoted seven hours a day for five mortal weeks, to rendering exact justice, (as far as poor human infirmity would allow), to the dreary vapors of D. F. and his comrades—ending by incontinently bilging "the lot," and a d—d bad lot it was too, said Bill Sterling, who remarked that D. F. and his ilk did not bilge for want of good letters, (some of them had as good letters as you have, Jerry), but because it was perfectly apparent to the board that none of that crowd should ever have been graduated at all, and thus allowed to disgrace the school.

Bill says D. F.'s complaint at the time was that the board had him up twenty-eight hours, and that the audacity of the measure exceeded anything before known in the annals of the Academy. But I dare say D. F. "embroidered."

Bill also says (I can't shake the fellow off), that it must have been "an old bummer" who gave you fellows copies of those questions—and that your logic is very bad; for if what you say be true, and the examination so very easy as you represent it, then the more shame that twenty-one out of forty graduates "bilged" on such an examination, and only by some occult but malign influence warping around "the law," got a "re-hearing" six weeks after, through the charity of the Navy Department.

Thanks, dear Jerry, for your advice. 'Tis good of you to proffer it, and in return I would say, "It is not so much Nick Bottom's wearing the head of an ass, which compels our laughter as the fact that he, himself, is utterly unconscious of appearing ridiculous."

Before you come down here for your "Final," read Proverbs xviii. verses 6 and 7, and profit by the wisdom of Solomon, if you cannot by that of your old chum.

Adieu, dear boy, "be virtuous and you will be happy," and above all, before you undertake to write again (if you do write again), read that charming little essay I have once before alluded to—to wit, the story of one George Washington and his little hatchet! Admiringly but questioningly yours, JACK.

"NAVAL INFIRMARY," ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 17.

P. S.—In reference to "vulgarity," I consulted Prof. Tomblstone, and he says though we have Dean Swift's works and Webster's unabridged, neither of them give so just a definition of the word as your two letters, and therefore it would be advisable to have copies filed, as they would be interesting to "our debating society," which meets soon.

## INSTANCES OF GALLANTRY: DANGERS OF NAVIGATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Several instances of gallant conduct on the part of officers and men belonging to vessels of the United States, have been brought to the notice of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and complimentary letters and testimonials have been awarded to these brave men. Quite recently among them the following may be named. On the 5th of last October, in the harbor of Barcelona, Patrick Sullivan, a quartermaster, went overboard and sustained a shipmate named Westphal, who had been precipitated into the water by the falling of one end of the boat.

On the 10th of November, Midshipman Lucien Young jumped overboard from the *Alaska* when under way on the passage from Barcelona to Tarragona, and rescued James Anderson, who had fallen from aloft in assisting at some drill with spars, and in falling had met with serious injury. This case recalls to my mind that of Commander Dyer, who some years ago when at sea under Rear-Admiral W. R. Taylor, also jumped over and rescued a man who fell, and was injured in falling, from the main top-sail yard.

In Young's case, he was on the poop noting the time of the manœuvre, and in Dyer's case he was taking a sight for latitude or time—in each case their humane impulse caused them to lay down their instruments and go over. In the case of Dyer the highest testimonial of the society, a silver medal, was awarded, and in the case of Young a framed certificate. The cause of the distinction in the awards lies in the fact that under the

charter only certificates can be given when the rescue takes place out of the State, and to parties who belong out of the State. Another case occurred at Norfolk not long ago, and another in the Mediterranean, the record of which is not before me.

At the last meeting of the trustees, on the 6th inst., a letter was read from Admiral la Roncière le Noury, President of the "Société Centrale de Sauvetage des Naufragés," Paris, invoking an interchange of opinions between our societies to the end that something should be done to lessen the dangers of navigation. This letter, after due acknowledgment by the president of our organization, was referred to the Standing Committee to be put into type, and circulated "where it would do the most good." I beg leave to hand you a copy. I hope it will be thought of sufficient importance to be published in your JOURNAL.

Of course, much might be said in illustration of the utility of sometimes going contrary to rule, and the case of the *Loch Earn* and the *Ville du Havre* might afford a practical illustration; but as we have never seen the full evidence taken by both sides, we refrain from making any further comments than to say: *If each saw the other's red light it is not difficult to fix the blame where it belongs.*

I am, very faithfully, your servant,  
R. B. FORBES.  
MILTON, MASS., March 9, 1874.

TO VICE ADMIRAL BARON DE LA RONCIÈRE LE NOURY,  
PRÉSIDENT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE SAUVETAGE DES NAUFRAGÉS.

The undersigned having been delegated by the Humane Society of Massachusetts, to respond to the invitation of the Société Centrale de Sauvetage des Naufragés, as contained in the communication of their President, under date 7 February, 1874, beg leave to offer such suggestions and remarks on the subject of said communication as may appear to be in accordance with the sentiment of a general humanity.

While the laws of the road in regard to carrying lights, sounding whistles, exhibiting flash lights and firing guns are very nearly right and well comprehended by all maritime nations, they are susceptible of improvement, and we think the whole subject worthy of deliberate discussion by a convention of maritime powers.

Whatever may be the rule of the road as to meeting of vessels at sea and near to the shore, in rivers, etc., there must be cases where a deviation from the rule will prevent or lessen the chances of disaster. We mention this by way of illustrating the value of a quick eye and an instantaneous decision by the person actually in charge. Sometimes, going in opposition to the rule, may be the right thing to do.

The undersigned think there ought to be a vigilant system of flash light, or a whistle indicating which way the helm is being put, and this signal should be so managed that the officer giving the order can instantly make the signal also. Some discussion has arisen with experts as to the propriety of stopping the engine at once in certain cases. Some contend that to shut off steam suddenly may be dangerous to the machinery. Some contend that to do it, seriously impairs the effect of the rudder. Our impression is that so long as there is a prospect of clearing an approaching vessel the speed should be kept up, but when the prospect seems imminent that a collision will ensue the steam must be shut off and the engine reversed as soon as practicable without regard to possible damage to the machinery. The fact should be kept constantly in mind that propellers generally obey the helm one way quicker than the other, and that in backing the fact is reversed.

We think that a lookout from aloft, when fog or mist prevails, would sometimes discern a wakeful eye to discern a light when it could not be seen from the deck or bridge. We insist upon it that the officer in charge should control the helm, the whistle, the engine, and the flash light, and that the signals be so arranged that he can instantly control either. An officer should never leave his post to call his superior. No matter how handy the captain may be, he may be startled out of a sound sleep and be momentarily unfitted to take in the situation at a glance. If the officer of the deck is at all fit for his place he is more likely to do the right thing than a superior power just out of a sound sleep.

Among the many suggestions made by experts, to prevent or lessen the dangers of the sea, none deserve the attentive consideration of controlling powers more than that of organizing a system of going to and from the great maritime nations, across the Atlantic, by different routes. On this subject no better argument can be advanced than is contained in the pamphlet herewith, entitled "Letter concerning Lanes for Steamers crossing the Atlantic," published by the Board of Underwriters of New York, 1865, and recently issued again by the United States Bureau of Navigation.

The writer takes especial pleasure in calling attention to this subject, inasmuch as he is alluded to on page 4, as the person who originally suggested the idea to Maury. Whether the idea originated with him or not, it is certain that he has always advocated it, and has seen, with great pleasure, that the United States have adopted it, and thus added another link to their well-deserved popularity.

We repeat, emphatically, no one thing, after providing good ships, competent seamen, and good regulations as to their management, can tend so directly to the safety of the public as to adopt the route alluded to.

In sounding the whistle in thick weather, the ship bound East, by general consent, should indicate that fact; and the reverse, as well as indicate the way the helm is ordered when she sees a vessel and is to try to avoid her.

More care and more expense should be the rule in the construction of bulkheads in iron vessels. The undersigned suggest that they should be double, with an intervening space of from six to twelve inches, capable of being flooded from the sea to the water line, and of being filled by pumps from the deck. A system of this kind, if well carried out, would add to the strength of the ship and lessen the chances of losses by fire. We strongly urge on all steamship companies to provide means for sustaining every soul on board by adding several pontoons, or rafts, of large size to the usual equipment of boats, and to have every mattress and every door so contrived as to be useful in saving lives. We recommend that in ships with close bulkheads there should be a complete system of buoyant contrivances placed between the rail and the deck, and that every ship with a house on her upper deck should have the top thereof contrived so as to be available for a raft at short notice.

After providing all these means it will be important to familiarize all hands with their modes of operandi, so that when the crisis comes every one belonging to the ship may take up his bed and walk, or unhang his door, or get ready his section of bulk-work in time to assist the inexperienced passengers instead of looking out solely, as usual, for their own preservation.

Much confidence will be infused among passengers and crew by frequent drill as to the preparations for disasters, by flood and fire. The limits of this communication will not admit of minute detail as to all these means for inspiring confidence, but we cannot close it without a word on the subject of providing means for communicating between vessels, when disabled in part by collisions, and perhaps one or the other gradually sinking.

Every passenger steamer should be provided with means for throwing lines, either by the "fusil de ramport," or some larger piece of ordnance familiar to all who know anything about the "Société de Sauvetage des Naufragés." And furthermore there should be Carle's life-buoys and hand lines distributed along the rail in considerable numbers. Every man on board of a passenger steamer should have his assigned place for fire drill, collision drill, etc., etc., and as soon as a ship gets to sea the captain should quietly inform himself as to the capacity of his passengers to be useful in case of need and detail them for certain duties.

We are, very faithfully, your servants,  
R. B. FORBES, Standing Committee.  
JAMES DAVIS, Mass. Humane Society.  
JOHN HARRIS.  
Boston, March 6, 1874.



**W. O. LINTHICUM, 174 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y.,  
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*From the Army and Navy Journal of Jan. 31, 1874.*

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*Exposition Universelle de 1867 a Paris La Jury Internationale des Arts et Metiers Honorable W. O. Linthicum (New York Etats Unis). Agriculture et Industrie. Groupe IV. Classe 55. Vêtements. Paris, le 1er Juillet 1867. Le Conseiller d'Etat, Commissaire General F. Le Hay, Le Ministre Vice President de la Commission Imperiale de l'Exposition.*

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#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. R., Portsmouth, Va.—The H. R. bill No. 2,002, published in  
the JOURNAL of March 7, has no reference to the Navy.

A READER.—The "Army Register" is not generally for sale  
by booksellers. D. Van Nostrand and Co., 23 Murray street,  
New York, sometimes have copies for sale.

F. G. R.—It is unfortunate that you are compelled to suffer for  
the errors of others. You were at fault, however, in not looking  
at your discharge paper more closely. The Seventeenth and  
Eighteenth regiments National Guard, long since disbanded,  
were attached to the Seventh brigade, Second division, Brook-  
lyn, now commanded by General Jas. Ryder, southeast West-  
chester county, and forming a portion of the Fifth division. The  
address of Colonel Jas. H. Hyatt, who commanded the Eight-  
teenth at the time of the disbandment, was Peekskill, N. Y.  
General Ryder may have the records of the regiment.

In letters addressed to the General of the Army and  
Admiral of the Navy, invitations were extended to the  
officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, by the  
Committee of Arrangements to attend the funeral of the  
Hon. Charles Sumner, from the Senate Chamber,  
March 13, 1874.

The following were duly elected companions of the  
Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the First-class,  
Boston commandery, March 4: Major Charles Had-  
dock, A. A. Paymaster Edward H. Sears, late U. S.  
Navy, Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Joalin, Brevet  
Brigadier-General Joab N. Patterson, Captain W. Ir-  
ving Ellis.

**The Office of the ARMY AND  
NAVY JOURNAL will be removed  
on the 1st of May to No. 23 Murray  
St., in the same building with Mr.  
D. Van Nostrand, the military pub-  
lisher.**

#### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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insertions, 15 cents; fifty-two insertions, 12 cents. Editorial page  
advertising column, 40 cents per line (12 lines Nonpareil to an inch).

#### A PREDICTION VERIFIED.

AT the time this journal came into existence there was  
presiding over the Steam Engineering Bureau of the  
Navy, Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, an ingenious person who  
by one means or another had acquired great power  
and influence in the Department. He had in fact un-  
dertaken to design the vast quantity of steam ma-  
chinery required for the enormous tonnage about to be  
constructed for the Navy, and that after a theory to  
which the best engineering knowledge and experience  
of this country and Europe were decidedly opposed.  
Practical men knew him to be a visionary theorist  
whose head had been turned by certain trials at Erie,  
Pa., respecting the expansive use of steam. He claimed  
that these experiments had proved expansive working  
to be a delusion, and proceeded to construct the en-  
gines of a vast fleet accordingly. This folly pre-  
vailed in the steam department of the Navy for eight  
years, and indeed only came to an end on the inaugura-  
tion of General GRANT, and then not until it had  
caused the waste of millions and inflicted almost irre-  
parable damage. With the incoming of a new admin-  
istration the steam department changed front and be-  
came the earnest advocate of the compound engine,  
which is as far from the principles upon which the  
new Navy had been engineered as black is from white.

We had knowledge respecting Mr. ISHERWOOD's his-  
tory since he entered the naval service, and were con-  
vinced both from his known incompetency as a con-  
structing engineer and lack of understanding of princi-  
ples, as shown by his writings, not to mention other  
and more serious reasons, that he was entirely unfit for  
his position. Yet even after a board consisting of nine  
of the most prominent marine engine builders of the  
country, appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, had  
in 1863 pronounced against his practice, and the var-  
ious patented inventions he was introducing into the  
new Navy, this man was continued in power and al-  
lowed the opportunity he wished. Though we always  
believed and do believe in the singleness of purpose,  
energy, and high appreciation of the responsibilities  
of their position which characterized Secretary  
WELLES and Assistant Secretary Fox during the trying  
period of the war, yet we cannot forget this fact,  
nor indeed soon will the Navy.

It is unnecessary to tell the readers of the JOURNAL  
that we did all in our power to check the career of this  
engineering Don Quixote. The name of ISHERWOOD  
has surely been beaten into their memories. But we  
did not succeed until he had nearly ruined the steam  
Navy. It is estimated that the machinery ISHERWOOD  
contrived for the Navy contains some 13,000 tons more  
weight than is necessary to produce equal results with  
the plans of ordinary marine engine builders all over  
the world. As, at the time it was built, this cost at  
least \$800 per ton, it is evident that no less a sum than  
\$7,800,000 was worse than thrown away. But the fact  
of paying some seven or eight millions for some thir-  
teen or fourteen thousand tons of useless material gives  
to the "outsider" but a faint idea of the injury to the

Navy that has been brought about by ISHERWOOD.  
The engines of every vessel built during the eight  
years of his reign came under his jurisdiction, and his  
*ipse dixit*, in spite of every remonstrance, decided the  
governing proportions. These absurd proportions intro-  
duced such defects into the vessels themselves as to make  
them inferior in points in which a war vessel should be  
efficient. A war vessel is to be looked upon as a whole—  
and defects in one part are sure to involve the efficiency  
of the entire structure in speed, in battery power,  
in habitability or sailing capacity. Naval officers, and  
those who have given attention to naval matters, have  
long understood the condition of our so-called wooden  
Navy, but it was not until the late grand naval review  
in the Gulf of Florida gave wide publicity to the true  
state of the case that the country at large appreciated  
what a heterogeneous collection of naval trash could be  
dignified by the name of a "fleet." What Fleet Engi-  
neer ROBE said to a New York Herald reporter clearly  
states the case:

CORRESPONDENT—I desire to obtain your views respecting the  
improvements, both in naval architecture and in machinery,  
which are required to place our war vessels on a par with those  
of other nations in order to prepare our country for the naval  
warfare of the future. What is the first great requisite?  
Fleet Engineer ROBE—Speed. It became evident, soon after  
the beginning of these exercises in the Gulf of Florida, that the  
maximum rate of speed attainable by the vessels of our Navy  
now here, acting together, was even less than six knots per hour.  
It is probable that, under favorable circumstances, two or more  
of the vessels might have been driven up to ten knots; but for  
the great majority six knots was the maximum steaming capacity  
against a moderate head wind and over a smooth sea.

CORRESPONDENT—How does this rate of speed compare with  
that of the vessels of other navies?  
Fleet Engineer ROBE—It is a mortifying truth that, acting in  
concert, these vessels of our Navy would not be capable of mak-  
ing one-half the speed under steam which is regarded as abso-  
lutely necessary for the war vessels of every other nation. Such  
a grave and startling defect is enough to condemn them at once  
for naval purposes.

CORRESPONDENT—How is this incapacity most apparent?  
Fleet Engineer ROBE—Principally in the fact that they can  
neither overtake an inferior nor escape from a superior enemy in  
case of necessity. The condition of the great majority of our  
wooden vessels fitted with this auxiliary steam power, when  
opposed to the swift war steamers of modern times, is very little  
better than that of the Congress and Cumberland when attacked  
by the ram Merrimac in Hampton Roads.

The country might, with reason, feel more alarmed  
at this exhibition, were it not for the fact—so great  
has been the march of naval science—that such  
vessels, even if they had ordinary speed, are intrinsi-  
cally of no value for defensive purposes; they cannot  
defend our harbors; their function in war times would  
be to act against the enemy *a la Alabama*, for which,  
unfortunately, they are unfitted by reason of lack of  
speed. As for our harbors, they can be defended by  
submarine weapons against the navies of the world.  
This means of defence, to say nothing of its salutary  
influence as a peacemaker, is more economical than the  
old methods of sea coast defence.

There are many things connected with construction  
which are now going on in the Navy, which we cannot  
believe meet the approval of practical naval men;  
accordingly, we propose from time to time, to endeavor  
by careful criticism, to throw some light on these mat-  
ters, and if possible, to prevent the service from being  
the victim of such schemes and blunders as have  
already seriously impaired its efficiency.

THE bronze equestrian statue of General Scott, by  
H. K. Brown, lately set up on Massachusetts avenue,  
in Washington, is admired generally, all authorities  
uniting in its commendation. The statue is about  
seventeen feet high from the plinth, and is placed on a  
granite pedestal over twenty feet high. The horse  
stands just ready to start, while the rider, with a field  
glass in his right hand resting on the hip, gently re-  
strains him. General SCOTT is supposed to be looking  
at some distant object. The horse is studied from a  
fine specimen of the native blood horse, and has all the  
marks of this type. Surface details, as well as anatomical,  
are carefully modelled, and so strikingly as to  
arrest the attention of onlookers, along with the best  
aesthetic judges. The horse is already popular,  
which is quite natural, inasmuch as the fine points of a  
man are not so easily comprehended. The figure of  
General SCOTT, however, shows no less skill in the  
artist. It is admirably representative. Those who  
knew the General in the Mexican war, pronounce it  
faithful in all particulars, in uniform and trappings, as  
well as in features, portly proportions, and martial  
dignity. Professional characteristics are not alone ad-  
hered to, but we have the sentiment of the command-  
ing officer, a man accustomed to control others and  
direct human destiny. Our generation need not be  
ashamed to hand this work down to posterity. The  
judgment shown in the selection of the sculptor of this  
statue is repeated in that just made by the committee  
having in charge the statue of General THOMAS. Mr.  
J. Q. A. WARD, the artist they have chosen, may be  
relied on to give us a work creditable to American  
art and worthy the imposing subject he is to represent.  
Speaking of this monument, we are reminded of a



rumor that the Government is likely to commission Miss VINNIE REAM to execute a colossal statue of Admiral FARRAGUT. Our knowledge of art matters in the golden age of the Medicis is not very great, but we wonder if there were any lady sculptors at the time MICHAEL ANGELO sculptured MOSES. We do not mean to reflect on feminine genius in art; on the contrary, we respect and shall always contend for it when it comes within our province to do so. But would it not be well to consider it potentially? Female artists, in past and present times, obtain credit for depicting the delicate phases of nature—flowers, genial landscapes, the sentiment of animals, and of indoor humanity with certain ideals, both in painting and sculpture, but never to our knowledge any figure of heroic sentiment and attributes. Their great aesthetic achievements are, if we are not mistaken, always in unison with their more refined and more passive natures. Can they not accordingly leave the sterner aspects of nature to more fitting hands? We think that organic conditions in art, as in other matters, should be kept in sight. Can the imagination of a woman seize the relationship of impulse to action well enough to mould a form of man adequately expressing heroic sentiment? Is not some instinct of energy, some knowledge of it based on experience, necessary, in order to idealize the daring and perseverance of a FARRAGUT? We ask these questions, quite aware that Amazons are said to have existed, and, in any event, that the King of Siam has, or had lately, a body-guard of armed females; but we do not believe in borrowing artistic any more than military illustrations from other lands. The question is whether VINNIE REAM is a suitable sculptor for a statue of Admiral FARRAGUT. Let us refer to her own works, for in these we have artistic as well as moral tests. Did VINNIE REAM succeed with the statesman LINCOLN, whose statue some folks, more brusque than gallant, deem better adapted to the Congressional bath-room than to its present position in the Capitol? Here we shall stop. Is there any point in this statue suggesting the nobler qualities of the subject? It is a likeness, it is true, but is it such a portrait of our first martyr that we, his contemporaries, are willing to endorse it and transmit it to posterity? We trust that the committee having the FARRAGUT statue in charge will reflect over these points, and abstract all other considerations but those of national fitness and propriety. We are interested in securing a fine statue of our distinguished admiral, one which will not only preserve an actual likeness of him, but all the moral and intellectual features that render him worthy of a colossal monument.

THE result of the Naval Torpedo institution, which has been in operation at Newport for about six years, seems to be a pole with a tank of powder at the end of it. This pole is suspended from the sides of a vessel by guys and other rigging—the pole being in position, the vessel to which it is attached seeks to poke it under the enemy's bottom. When the end of the pole is thought to be in proper position, the powder in the tank is fired by electricity, and the enemy is expected to be blown up. The trials with this contrivance during the late naval review, show that two things are necessary in order that it may act as intended: First, the pole must not be carried away either by motion through the water or by the enemy's projectiles, before the powder sack is in the desired position under his bottom, and second the enemy must kindly remain quiet while he is being blown up.

The pole apparatus has at all events had its power fully developed—what this power really is naval men have already seen from the experiments of firing them under a raft at the naval review. No wonder the Admiral, in his annual *resumé* for the guidance of the Secretary of the Navy, regrets "to say that there is not so much interest displayed in the torpedo question in our Navy as its importance deserves." He disposes of the fish (WHITEHEAD), LAY, and HARVEY torpedoes by saying: "With an understanding of the subject and a vessel of equal speed, any commander could elude or destroy either of the torpedoes mentioned." Now, if the Admiral's condemnation of these contrivances is correct—and we believe that most naval men will agree with him—we have only the pole apparatus left!

Take it altogether we have rarely been called on to record a result more out of proportion to the cost and means employed than this. Means: six years of a special torpedo institution, with a corps of chemists, electricians, and naval scientists. Result: a bag of powder at the end of a pole. Add a certain amount of mystery, and we have a sum total representing the practical achievement.

In examining more carefully the testimony of Colonel DAVIS before the Military Committee of the House, to which we alluded last week, it would appear that the colonel was not fairly represented when he was interpreted as classing Army officers with Indian agents. The purpose of the argument presented by Colonel DAVIS was, it would seem, to show that the religious attaches of the Indian Bureau had no advantage over Army officers even in the practice of those virtues to which they make the greatest claim, and in which Army men are, according to popular opinion, the most deficient. What Colonel DAVIS said was in response to the remark of Mr. GUNCKEL, that "It has been stated here by Indian agents and others that the example of the Army, officers and men, is uniformly bad, as to intemperance, licentiousness, idleness, and tyrannical conduct toward the Indians." Even in these respects, as the colonel undertook to show, Army officers had nothing to fear by comparison with Indian agents, while in all that concerns honesty and honorable dealing, they were as much superior to the Indian agents as we have declared them to be. No one who knows Colonel DAVIS, could for a moment suppose that he intended to misrepresent Army officers, and our only purpose in criticizing his testimony, was to correct the impression which it seemed calculated to leave on the mind of the committee, not so much perhaps from what was said as from what was left unsaid, and which was necessary to a full understanding of the colonel's argument. The report we published was, as we learn, not a verbatim one, and some of the colloquial remarks in the course of the examination, which escaped report, were necessary to a full understanding of the testimony of Colonel DAVIS. The colonel's estimate of Army officers is best shown by his final recommendation, that the control of Indian affairs should be committed to their hands.

THE Board of Managers of the Army and Navy Club propose to tender to Captain Sir LAMBERT LO-RAINE, R. N., late Commander of H. B. M. ship *Niobe*, a reception at the Club House in Twenty-seventh street, during his passage through New York on his way from his station in the West Indies to England. To Captain LORRAINE we are indebted for one of those graceful acts of international courtesy which appeals to the sentiment of good fellowship between England and America far more powerfully than argument can, and convinces us that, however we differ as between ourselves, as towards others we are one. It was Captain LORRAINE who, it will be remembered, interfered to stop the execution of the surviving passengers and crew of the *Virginus*. We can promise him as hearty a reception as ever British tar received, not only because of this, but because of those personal qualities which have made him so popular among his comrades of the British navy.

THE international rifle match between a representative Irish and American "team" promises to be a most lively and exciting contest. The Amateur Rifle Club of New York, who have accepted the challenge of the Irishmen, are exerting themselves to organize a team which will do no discredit to the traditions of American skill with the rifle. We commend their address, which we insert this week, to the attention of crack shots everywhere. Already they are beginning to receive proffers of assistance in making up their team from riflemen in various parts of the country. We have no doubt they will be able to select a team which will give the Irishmen all they want to do to beat it. The very first movement toward the organization of the National Rifle Association was, we may say in passing, followed by propositions from abroad for international matches. The Englishmen are anxious to try issues with American riflemen, for whose prowess they have great respect, and we hope an opportunity will be given them.

THE Court of Inquiry in General HOWARD's case has assembled at Washington and commenced its investigation. All the members of the court were present—Generals SHERMAN, McDOWELL, MEIGS, POPE, GETTY, Third Artillery; REYNOLDS, Third Cavalry; MILES, Fifth Infantry, and Major GARDNER, Judge-Advocate. Certainly, General HOWARD could not ask for a better court. By the act of 1867, under which the Commissioner for the Freedman's Bureau was made responsible for the disbursement of public funds, the same rules which govern "other disbursing officers of the Army" were made binding in the commission. The inquiry commences, therefore, with the investigation as to what the rules referred to are. All the heads of Army departments will be called as witnesses on this point, viz.: the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General,

Adjutant-General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance; also Captain McMILLAN, Chief Disbursing Officer Freedman's Bureau. The Second and Third Auditors and the Third Comptroller, Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, Paymaster-General ALVORD, Lieutenant-Colonel FORBES, of the Corps of Engineers, and Major BENET, of the Ordnance Corps, were examined on Tuesday and Wednesday.

THE adjournments because of the death of ex President FILLMORE and the death of Senator SUMNER, have greatly interfered with the work of Congress during the past week, and legislation has made but little progress—a circumstance which is not likely to disturb the equanimity of Army officers, who have nothing to look for from Congressional action this year. Over 6,000 bills are now before the two Houses, among them the Army appropriation bill, which will probably soon be ready for the signature of the President. We question whether any other bill affecting the Army will run the gauntlet of the committees, and the discussions on the floor of the two Houses. When it comes to positive action, the Congressional gentlemen oftentimes prove themselves much less formidable than they seem to be when they get on their war paint at the opening of a session and "go for the Army."

THE following extract from a private letter written some months since, but which has just come to our attention, relates how the fire extinguishers, which are in such general use in the public service, were first introduced to the attention of the natives of Panama by one of our young naval officers, who seems to have a special faculty for turning up in the right place at the right time:

An incident recently occurred in the harbor of Panama by which an explosion of gunpowder was prevented by your Government officials. It seems to me well worthy of record. A Portuguese vessel loaded with powder and petroleum had taken fire, and the boats of the vessels lying near—some of which were foreign men-of-war—surrounded her, but with their aid the crew had succeeded in doing nothing to effectually check the flames. A boat from the flagship *Prinzess*, commanded by the Second Lieutenant (T. B. M. MASOX, of New York), came alongside, and the foreigners exclaimed, "Here come the Yankees with their d—d machines! now we will see what they can do." Lieutenant MASOX with three men, each with a Babcock Extinguisher on his back, boarded the vessel and made quick work with the fire on deck—they then descended into the hold where was the seat of the conflagration, and extinguished it promptly without regarding the proximity of the powder. The foreigners at once changed their sneering doubts as to the machines into congratulations for those who had used them so boldly, and the Portuguese Consul at once visited the flagship, returned thanks on behalf of his government, and asked the names of those engaged. Lieutenant MASOX, who volunteered for the duty, is the same officer to whom your Congress gave permission last winter to accept the order of the Rose conferred on him by the Emperor of Brazil a few years ago as a midshipman, for another gallant exploit in saving the lives of two sailors in one of the harbors of Brazil.

At the Centennial or International Exhibition each Executive Department of the Government which presents articles illustrative of the functions and administrative faculties of such department, is to have a representative, the whole of them to constitute a board, which will be charged with the preparation and safe keeping of such articles, so as to secure complete and harmonious disposition and arrangement. Rear-Admiral JENKINS, it is understood, will be appointed on this board as the representative of the Navy Department.

GENERAL McDOWELL, President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, has appointed the following Executive Committee to take charge of the reunion of the society, to be held at Harrisburg, Penn., on the 13th of May next: 1st Corps—Major A. W. Norris, Chairman; 2d Corps—Colonel W. W. Jennings; 3d Corps—Colonel Clayton McMichael; 5th Corps—General William McCandless; 6th Corps—General James W. Latta; 9th Corps—General John J. Curtin; 11th Corps—General Adolph Bushbeck; 12th Corps—General Joseph T. Knipe; Artillery Corps—Captain George W. Durell; Cavalry Corps—Colonel H. S. Thomas; General Staff—General R. B. Beath. The President of the United States has accepted an invitation to be present.

In a letter to a friend, dated March 20, 1873, Charles Sumner speaks as follows of his "Battle Flag" resolution:

It seems to me unjust and hard to understand that my bill can be called hostile to the soldier or to the President when it was introduced by me, May 8, 1862, and then again February 27, 1865, and when it has been commended by General Scott, General Robert Anderson and General Thomas, all good and true soldiers. If persons would only consider candidly my original conviction on this question they would see how natural and inevitable has been my conduct. As if in such a matter I could have "hostility" or "spite" to anybody. I am a public servant and never was moved by a purer sense of duty than in this bill, all of which will be seen at last. Meanwhile men will flounder in misconception and misrepresentation; to be regretted in the day of light.

Sincerely yours, CHARLES SUMNER.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is said that the personnel of the Army must be diminished in favor of retrenchment. How can this be done with least injury?

*Larger and fewer posts and three battalion infantry regiments.*—We shall not always have the seasoned soldiers of the late war. The line of our Army is admirably organized as an efficient and economical skeleton, serving as a model for the undisciplined troops that must be raised in case of a war. With our disciplined little Army it would be better and more economical if the infantry regiments were composed of several battalions, and our troops clustered into larger commands. A battalion of 800 men could be maintained about as economically as 600 men scattered at one company posts. If we cannot afford to pay for the number of officers in our present organizations the best place to hit in the line is to make our artillery regiments have only fourteen instead of twenty-six first lieutenants.

*The staff.*—We have no general staff in the European sense, though we ought to have. But our Army is rather disproportionately supplied with full sized and powerful bureaus which we call staff. This is necessary, because the extent of country guarded by, and the amount of work imposed upon our little Army is entirely disproportionate to its numbers, and because the late war proved that all these bureaus and more were necessary. The provost marshal's and commissary of musters' bureaus are now extinct. To illustrate, two surgeons to a regiment and one to each general is enough for an Army marching to battle, say one hundred to our Army. But there must be a surgeon wherever troops are permanently stationed, and while our regiments are numbered by tens our posts are numbered by hundreds. As we must have these surgeons it is much more economical that they should be commissioned officers instead of contract surgeons. But there certainly must be some discernible proportion between the size of the staff and that of the Army it serves. Our regular staff has not been fixed upon any smaller basis since we had a million of soldiers on paper, nor since the peace establishment was cut down from 50,000 to 30,000 men, nor now since it is cut down to 25,000, and threatened with still severer pruning.

*The Medical Department.*—It is hardly credible that Army surgeons will claim that as a class they are possessed of either more intelligence or finer attainments than the Engineer Corps. So it is hard to see why greater favors have been extended to them. By law an assistant surgeon becomes a captain in three years, while an engineer officer becomes one in fourteen years. In other words an assistant surgeon costs the Government about one-fourth more than an officer of engineers of the same term of service, or say \$75,000 a year more for the Medical Corps.

The only argument presented for this invidious distinction is that medical officers have to pay for their professional education while the Government pays for that of the others. This is not true in toto of any other corps, department, or arm of the service except the engineers. So if this argument is entitled to any weight, it should only shorten the longest time possible for it to take a medical officer to become a captain from fourteen to eleven years; as only three years are required to obtain a professional education.

If the 150 assistant surgeons were divided among the three grades of company officers either equally or in some such proportion as thirty second lieutenants, fifty first lieutenants, and seventy captains, the law would still give them faster promotion than is given any arm of the line, a considerable saving would be effected, and the repeated bickerings between surgeons and post commanders could be put an end to by assigning assistant surgeons of low rank to posts commanded by junior officers.

If we only had two surgeons to a regiment their present rank would be well enough; but when you so often find a first lieutenant commanding a one company post, and a captain having charge of his two or three sick in hospital, it does not look so well. To a civilian the difference between a first and second lieutenant is eight dollars a month—not enough to decide a course of life on.

*The Pay Department.*—The General testifies that the Pay Department answered its purposes so well during the late war that he would hesitate to speak favorably of any change in it. This is certainly the correct test, and the department certainly did as he says, if its purpose was to pay the troops somewhere between every two and ten months. But no European army is paid so seldom, and many of our best line officers hold this to be one of the most demoralizing elements in our military system.

The Commissary Department certainly has a better organization for making prompt and frequent payments to the troops, and it has less to do than some of the others. It would be well to give them this duty for a year before feeling compelled to re-establish our cumbersome and peripatetic Pay Department. An officer doing commissary duty is now serving wherever there are troops. Let him pay as well as feed the troops. No more than four classes in the Army will offer any objection to this, viz.: 1. The Pay Department who do not intend to be abolished. 2. The Subsistence Department, who do not crave any more work. 3. Those military gentlemen who object to everything. 4. Those who hold every branch and individual of the staff as especially sacred.

Of course, if we intend to cling to the present sys-

tem of appointing a lot of distant majors to travel around in the performance of a duty that could be as well done by the lieutenants on the spot, we must have enough of them for the duty, and must try to get them as efficient as their age and rank will allow. How odd calling out the rank of "pay sergeant" at muster would sound to American military ears.

*Bureau of Military Justice.*—If still the personnel of the Army has not been sufficiently disturbed and another organization must be sacrificed in the interest of economy, by all means let our judge advocates be dispensed with.

But few will say that there was less pure and prompt and consistent justice, even if there were less law administered to the Army before the war than now. We had no bureau of military justice then. It came in with the war, like extra officers for the regimental staff. We should be sorry to lose it, but such things should go first. And surely it is unreasonable that the lowest rank in this bureau should be that of major.

This bureau may do its work as faithfully, zealously and well as in it lies despite all its officers being general or field officers. But if staff work is to be made more elegant and light, in accordance with the disproportionate rank that is given it, and then the expense of renting elegant offices and quarters and hiring clerks for these high officers is made an excuse for keeping the line of the Army in huts; why the extreme expensiveness of these elegant field officers becomes a matter of intense interest to every one but themselves, and, with special reference to them, we must think with regret of the ante bellum days when fewer—well, say, district quartermasters—were required east of the Mississippi, and therefore better quarters could be built. There is no need of taking each bureau and showing, for instance, that there are no captains performing adjutant duties, etc.

*The Ordnance Department.*—What is the peculiar training or instruction which requires that there shall be enlisted men of ordnance? They certainly do not come under either of the four recognized branches of infantry, cavalry, artillery or engineers, nor are they known to be drivers of the *intendance*. The only excuse for maintaining soldiery is for use in actual contest, or for accumulating information and establishing habits that will be useful in time of war. Soldiers were never economical watchmen; their qualities and pay are for a higher game. Nor are the officers of ordnance organized into a corps and paid for the purpose of instructing soldiers. The ordnance detachments were created under a quibble, and are among the highest paid, the lightest worked, and most indifferent of our soldiers. According to the Adjutant-General there are 350 of these soldiers allowed, and each of them costs over \$1,000 a year. Abolish them and cease this misapplication of \$350,000 a year of government funds. Companies of infantry or artillery languishing at unhealthy stations would delight in the luxuries of our arsenals if troops should ever become necessary there, and they could be ordered away before becoming demoralized as soldiers. None of our generals can make use of the ordnance soldiers.

The ordnance and engineer officers have had wondrously rapid promotion as compared with the line, despite unfounded complaints to the contrary. Class standing at West Point is not a sufficient indication of a young man's character when free from the restraints imposed there. So young officers should be compelled to serve several years with regiments before being commissioned in either of these corps, and the easiest way to enforce this is to abolish the grade of second lieutenant in both of them. Before these corps became so bulky, some of their work was as well done by line officers detailed upon such duty, and the result of this experience was distributed throughout the Army. Line officers cost the Government less money than their comrades of the staff of equal rank. Why should company officers of ordnance have a forage allowance any more than officers doing the same duty for the Navy? Or why should engineer, any more than line officers of these grades be supposed to be mounted when not on duty requiring a horse? Abolishing this allowance to these grades would save \$10,000 a year. And possibly it would be better if the Government owned, instead of merely sustaining, the horses deemed necessary for its officers.

*Commissions to Europe.*—It has been but a short time since the commencement of the astonishing revolution in all military matters which has now begun to assume shape and substance in Europe. No branch of the service, *personnel* or *material*, has been free from its effects. What has been determined and what impends in the near future can best be studied in the great centres of European military effort. For this purpose our Government has sent naval, marine and staff officers to Europe; but no officer of either of the three great arms, who are as much interested in the matter as any, from whom some of our generals must come, and upon whom the brunt of battle fought on these novel principles must fall, if battle comes. And it is almost impracticable for line officers to get access to this information gathered and published at Government expense; it is certainly easier for them to obtain European books on the same subjects.

But this method of sending commissions to Europe is a jerky, irregular, unsystematic, unsatisfactory and expensive mode of obtaining the desired information. It would be far better if Congress should enact that there should be a military attaché to each of our greater embassies, each of these attachés to be relieved in four years by an officer of a different arm or corps, and that the attachés serving simultaneously at foreign courts should be officers of every arm of the service, no two attachés being officers of the same arm or corps.

If the Government is to furnish books and pamphlets for the information of officers (and it is scarcely possible for officers to keep well informed as to the latest facts and theories of their profession otherwise; their means forbidding the frequent and costly transportation of many books), line as well as staff officers

should be so supplied. And such information can be more economically distributed among line than staff officers by furnishing regimental headquarters with the proper books, and ordering them to be issued there as from a circulating library. The two last reports of the Chief of Ordnance have been of great use in this way.

*Property Accountability.*—Let Congress enact that the receiving bureau and not the officer is responsible for all errors in his accounts not settled within five years after the receipt of his accounts at Washington city, for the time in which said errors are said to exist. Officers of the Army, like employees in any other business, are entitled to a prompt settlement of their accounts, no matter how sharply it is done; but now it is allowed to run along indefinitely. Officers are still searching through the records of their service twenty years ago to see if there is anything that will enable them to recall an error some clerk of the War or Treasury Department says has just been found in those dead and buried accounts. The retained papers of some officers weigh as much as orders allow all his household gods to weigh. Somebody has to pay for carrying these papers around.

*Promotion.*—All officers of the Army are promoted by seniority in their corps, department or arm of service, except subalterns of the line, and this exception works the most incontinent injustice among them. Will not Congress enact that all officers hereafter commissioned as second lieutenants in the line, shall be promoted through the subaltern grades by seniority as is done in the higher grades? This will not only prevent our successors being subjected to the same injustice we have suffered from; but when a regiment must linger in a sickly or barbarous region on account of lack of funds in the War Department, still most of the *personnel* can gradually get away by discharge and promotion.

In our Army there is a woful lack of reward for special exertion or attainments. To remedy this Congress should enact that all field and general officers should report at a specified time each year the names of such officers as in their judgment had earned promotion to the next higher grade, giving reasons for holding such an opinion in each case; and these recommendations with the record of the officers recommended shall be submitted to a board of officers, to consist of the senior colonel and junior major on the active list of each of the three arms, cavalry, artillery and infantry, in all six officers, who shall determine and report to the Secretary of War who of the officers so recommended have best earned the honor of being selected for promotion; and this report shall be forwarded to Congress. And whenever a vacancy shall occur in the captaincy of the company with the highest letter in each regiment (to wit, Company "K" of each regiment of infantry, and Company "M" of each regiment of cavalry or artillery), or in the grade of major in the First, Fifth, Ninth, and so on, regiment of infantry, cavalry, or artillery, being every fourth regiment in each of these arms, said vacancies shall be filled by promotion by selection, from the officers of the arm in which the vacancy occurs, who have been recommended by said board of officers.

All staff officers are selections; so there is not such need of the application of this principle among them. But there are other qualities besides these, for which officers are selected for the staff that ought to be rewarded, and it is difficult to say why an officer should be compelled to wait till he is old enough to hope to be made a general before he can anticipate being rewarded for such of these qualities as he may possess.

*General Service Recruits, etc.*—Cannot the War Department be conducted under the civil service rules as well as any other department of the general Government? Or, as the chiefs of bureaus are so positive that line officers should do their own copying, cannot an example be set in Washington city, showing how easily and well all military writing can be done on this intensely correct principle? It is easy to acknowledge the importance of the work done by these enlisted men, and it is right that the Government should pay for them, calling them clerks, etc., from Signal Service men up or down; but they can hardly be said to be performing military duty, and there is no readily assignable reason for numbering them as a necessary part of the military peace establishment. There seems to be no necessary connection between telling a sailing vessel when to put to sea and disbanding a company of infantry, or between paying for a picture of a celebrated amputation performed some years ago and mustering out a soldier now fighting Indians on the plains; but our military system has established such a connection, and following this system to its logical conclusion would make all appropriations for military affairs be expended in exclusively scientific research.

*Disbandment.*—If not only *material* and individuals, but organizations, must be given up on account of the present temporary stress in our financial affairs, let the company organizations be what is dispensed with. For instance, if it is determined to muster out fifty companies of infantry instead of disbanding five established regiments of good repute, muster out two companies from each of our twenty-five infantry regiments, allowing a board full time to decide justly what officers should be mustered out.

*A Sample.*—An officer's servant received everything from the Government that is allowed a private soldier except clothing, rations, and pay. These three items amount to a good deal less than \$500 a year, and it is known that some have estimated the yearly cost of a soldier at over \$1,000. A recent Congress annulled such an institution as officers' servants, thus, according to this calculation, effecting a yearly saving of \$500 each on 2,500 men. Now, does Congress appreciate this retrenchment of \$1,250,000 a year? Mention is not made of many other items exemplifying the economical principles prevailing already in military affairs, it being hoped that one good example is a sufficient indication.

*Conclusion.*—No view of military affairs through



economical spectacles can be generally acceptable. The one now presented is given frankly, and it is believed that no principle here asserted will be found without some supporters. If it is entirely incorrect and in no wise represents ordinary Army conversation, it would be well for those who are better informed to point out the grossness of its errors, and explain to the many who are anxious to know what are the changes least hurtful, but essential, when the Army appropriations are reduced six millions of dollars. Take this summary of what has now been said to be the proper course to meet such a deficiency:

1. It must be taken as temporary. When the present astonishing financial stringency is passed, the country will not begrudge what is necessary to support the Army properly but economically.

2. See where money can be saved in the administration of the present organization, and where the present organization can be changed in the interest of both economy and efficiency.

3. Make every practicable delay in the purchase and supply of material.

4. If still there has not been sufficient saving, let individuals drop out.

5. If more yet is needed, see if we cannot curtail the staff as the most expensive and least easily injured part of the personnel of the Army, and the part which, so far, has escaped pruning.

6. Then disband companies.

7. But only as a last and unavoidable resort, commence disbanding regiments.

The writer has served in the Army, has loved its duties, and been proud of its uniform and virtues, and knows what the Army is and has been; and the assertion is made with pride that, as a whole, the Army was never superior to what it is to-day, and was never more equal to meet any duty it might be called upon to perform. It is harder worked than any army in the world, and none can excel it in the capacity to intelligently fulfill every proper demand. Its qualities and labors, and the propriety of its unbadged existence, are appreciated by more than one

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

### THE NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: There is but one point more of your criticisms on the new regulations requiring special notice; it is as follows:

On page 11 is the following paragraph: "If upon marches, guards, in transports by land or water, or in quarters, different corps or detachments shall happen to join, move, or do duty together, and there is no general officer present eligible to command, the officer highest in rank of the engineers, cavalry, artillery, infantry, marine or militia, there on duty with troops, shall command the whole, and give orders for what is needful for the service, unless otherwise specially directed by the President, according to the nature of the case."

This proposed regulation is directly contrary to the 63d article of the act of Congress, approved April 10, 1866, which says: "The functions of the engineers being generally confined to the most elevated branch of military science, they are not to assume, nor are they subject to be ordered on any duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, except by the special orders of the President of the United States; but they are to receive every mark of respect to which their rank in the Army may entitle them respectively, and are liable to be transferred, at the discretion of the President, from one corps to another, regard being paid to rank."

We do not care, in this connection, to enter into a discussion whether an officer of the general staff corps, clothed with the same rank as a cavalry officer of like grade, has power to assume command of the senior officer present, on happening to join for mixed duty with any other corps of the Army. As to the engineers there is a special prohibition. If the board acted on the assumed principle that officers of corps habitually having troops to command were alone fitted for it, we fail to see why the ordnance corps officers should have been excluded. They are, certainly, no worse staff corps than the engineers. Numerous laws have, in the past, enabled the President to transfer officers from the artillery or other regiments or corps of the Army into the ordnance—notably one as late as 1863—and certainly Congress never intended, that officers thus transferred, whether with their own consent or not—should lose the privileges and rights of their rank—to command junior officers of any other corps on happening to join for duty together. The act of July 5, 1838, constructively classified them with regimental officers as to the command of enlisted men in the Ordnance Department, whilst the earlier act of April 24, 1816, prescribed that "ordnance officers should be assigned to duty with the staff of the Army, in the same manner as from the corps of engineers."

As to the first part of your comment, its meaning is not very clear. All officers of every branch of the service, having military rank, are clothed with the same rank as cavalry officers of like grade, the rank of colonel, or major, or captain, being the rank of colonel, or major, or captain, no more and no less, whether its possessor is in the cavalry, infantry, engineer, artillery or staff. The right to command, is an entirely different thing. Rank, although an indispensable qualification, does not of itself give any right whatever to command, and may be held with utter incapacity for command, as in the case of retired officers. In his own corps or branch of service an officer commands or does duty, not in virtue of his rank, but of the office which he holds in it; and neither that office, nor the rank that accompanies it, gives him any right to command, outside the organization; for this a special law, or assignment under authority of law, is necessary, and the new regulation you quote is in conformity with the amended article of war submitted with the regulations, (act 70, page 211).

There is an eminent propriety in the change from the present Article of War as to the right of command in mixed bodies. The engineers constitute in all armies a special arm of service like the artillery, a combatant body and not of the staff, general or special. In our service the corps traces its origin to the old corps of "artillerists and engineers," which in 1802 were separated, and organized into a regiment of artillerists of twenty companies, and a corps of engineers without troops; the latter being stationed at West Point, and constituting a military academy. Special circumstances growing out of this fact, caused the President to exempt the engineers from the control of other officers, and to suspend their right to command outside their own corps. This was considered by the officers of the corps—and with good reason—as a violation of

their rights under the Articles of War then in force. They remonstrated, the field officers resigned, and the whole corps had determined to do so, when they were informed from the President that he simply held their right to command in reserve, and for their benefit. The 63d Article of War was adopted soon after, containing a clause, recognizing in effect their right of command, but making its exercise outside their immediate profession dependent on the orders of the President; and other rights which might be called in question, in consequence of these restrictions, were carefully guarded by special provisions.

The reasons for this state of affairs no longer exist. The engineers no longer have charge of the Military Academy, the pontoon department has been transferred from the artillery to that corps, bodies of engineer troops have been raised and sent into the field as combatant bodies. The evils of the exceptional condition of the corps under the 63d Article of War, have been experienced in actual warfare, and the interests of the service in general, as well as the rights and duties of the corps demand, that they should be removed. The remedy presented in the new regulations—a change in the Article of War, and a corresponding change in the regulations—accomplishes this purpose, and is hardly inconsistent even with the existing law—for the President's order under the present 63d article, would probably be held sufficient to remove the anomaly. It is better, however, that the change should be made specifically, under the sanction of a Congressional approval—and the corps of engineers again take its unquestioned place as one of the special arms, according to the established customs of all armies.

The care of the ordnance is quoted by you as a parallel one, and you claim, by inference, at least, an equal propriety in giving the rights of command, in mixed bodies, to its officers. The cases are wholly different. The duties of the Ordnance Department are entirely of a civil character; like the "Civil Departments" attached to the (English) army, it is "not of the Army, but for the Army," and the militia. It was not provided for in the military peace establishment of 1815, and the preservation of its very existence was based on the decision that it "did not form a constituent part of the Army," but was "a distinct establishment with a view to a state of peace," as well as of war. Recognized subsequently by Congress in express terms, it was in 1821 merged in the artillery, from which it was again separated by its own persistent efforts, and cut loose from its military connections because of the alleged incompatibility of the functions of its officers with military duties. It claims to be "a non-combatant portion of the military establishment," and that its officers cannot properly exercise command over other troops than their own. Their own troops are simply mechanics and laborers, enlisted as such in order that they be subject to duty wherever their services as artisans and laborers—not as combatants—may be needed. General Scott's regulations of 1821 even excluded its officers from the general headquarters. "Any officer of the Ordnance Department who may be attached to an army in the field, shall be stationed at, and have the principal charge and direction of the main depot of ordnance and ordnance stores for the supply of such army;" and he performed his duty under the instructions of the commandant-in-chief of the artillery. The duties of the department are strictly defined by law, are in no sense military, and Congress certainly never intended that regimental officers accepting transfers to the ordnance, or to any other supply department, should retain their right of command; this would give them rights the other officers of the department did not possess. In accepting such transfer they accept the status of the other officers of the department, its disadvantages, as well as its advantages. As to any military rights which you think the ordnance may have acquired by being mentioned as a "corps" in some casual law, it is strange that, whilst looking so sharply after the legal errors of the board, you did not notice that by the act of July 28, 1866—the one that speaks of the "forces" of which the Army is composed—the ordnance is established as a department, not as a corps, and that all its claims to being considered a "corps" based on any previous chance legislation, is effectually disposed of by section 38, which provides that "all laws, and parts of laws, inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

To put the ordnance on military duty now, by regulation, would ignore the very basis of its existence, and violate the law which separated it from the artillery for the express purpose of relieving it from military duty, in order that it might be confined exclusively to its civil functions.

I have attached little or no importance to the inferences you draw from the forms of registers, reports and decisions of the bureaus. They are confused and contradictory, often absurd, sometimes mere snap-judgments, rendered without the sanction of the Secretary of War, or under circumstances which deprive them of any value as authority in settling professional or legal questions. This could easily be shown by taking up some of the points you present, and giving all the bureau decisions upon them.

In conclusion I must express some surprise that you have wasted so much time over the details of the work of the board when you could have so easily condemned its proceedings in gross. The Secretary is directed to submit a code of regulations not inconsistent with law. Congress has made the existing regulations the law of the land, therefore no change can be made in existing regulations; ergo, the board must report back the regulations of 1863, with the changes only that Congress has itself already made in them. This is the logical result of your course of argument; and this is just the thing you finally conclude it would be best to do. Possibly Congress would not have accepted this from the Secretary; it is quite certain that the Secretary would have considered such action on the part of the board as trifling with its duty and with him; and, on

he whole, as it appears to have been impossible for the poor board to do anything without subjecting itself to the charge of violating some law, it may fairly claim indulgence in judgment of the results of work performed under such stress of difficulty.

Z.

### THE NEW TACTICS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Before any more copies of the new edition of Upton's Tactics are struck off, I would like to note a few of its inadvertencies in order that the author may have the opportunity to amend them if he sees fit to.

It is bad enough that the men should still be compelled to carry the piece in the unnatural and constrained position of "right-shoulder shift," when in the prescribed positions there are so many others that are perfectly natural, as is shown by similar positions being constantly assumed by hunters and other persons accustomed to the handling of arms. But if the position must be retained, and merely the command for it shortened, why is it called "shift" on the right shoulder and "slope" on the left. The commanding officer should not speak of "shift" to the men with a mixed multitude gazing at parade. Perhaps, though, there may be something in old tactics and regulations which prevailed before I came into the service, indicating that the men might carry the piece on either shoulder, and slope and shift figured in the commands. But it is ridiculous anyhow. Would you speak of a "slope" as "exterior," "superior," "inferior," or what?

Some duellists have purposely fired their pistols in the air, but many have unintentionally missed their man by firing into the ground. This tendency should be guarded against in soldiers. The old edition prescribes muzzles down in "ready" as an exceptional novelty, and I have heard that some commanders extended this exception into a general principle with breech-loaders; but to have it positively prescribed in tactics—whew!

I have seen mounted troops come, when on foot, "to the front and rear open files" for sword exercise, but to allow it for bayonet exercise at dress parade shocks the nerves. But I suppose this and some of the other new movements and commands were inserted in the assimilation, to soothe the cavalry and artillery, since they are to be made as much like infantry as possible, and cannot be troops or batteries any more. I have not seen the new tactics for these arms, but hope their commands and movements have been changed most, as General Upton was president of the board. I am glad that "double time" has not been changed to "trot," and that "trot out" and "galop" have not been introduced at all in the infantry tactics. But probably the cavalry now has "double time" instead of "trot," etc.

I suppose it was the cavalry officers on the board who thought forming squares was not good drill practice.

The last time our line of officers halted according to the new edition, they put their feet down simultaneously right on the middle of a note by the band—you should have heard the poor thing's cacophonous death.

Do you think it is in accordance with the highest taste and the usual proprieties of military life to direct officers to keep the left hand on top of the dress hat in windy weather and on the scabbard during double time when it is not windy? There must be some officers in the service who can wear these ordinary appendages of fallen man without clinging to them, and some of those who do not know how to do it now may be able to learn.

The foundation principles of Upton's tactics were a great improvement upon what went before. In the first edition there were many deficiencies and errors of detail, but now there are many questions positively settled for the infantry which have long been matters of dispute throughout the line. It could hardly be expected of fallible humans to settle them all by a single effort and in only one small volume. We must thank General Upton for the strong conservatism he has displayed in his text, and await with impatience for the issuance of the next edition. Napoleon said that to preserve lively efficiency in an army its organization and tactics should be changed at least as often as once in every ten years. If we cannot expect, we can at least hope, that we shall not lose this element of efficiency immediately.

In selecting the simple things now mentioned I have not nearly exhausted my notes nor taken those deemed most important, but only those least apt to be noticed. Considering myself merely a forerunner to others equally interested I await what others will say.

PEDES.

CHRISTIAN SHARPS, the inventor of the rifle bearing his name, died last week very suddenly at his residence in Vernon, Ct. He was born in New Jersey, and was sixty-three years and five months old. His inventive powers were certainly extraordinary, as his numerous inventions, many of them exhibiting a very singular and original capacity, most decisively attest. He removed to Hartford in the year 1854, about the time of the establishment there of the Sharps' rifle factory. He supervised for a time some of the processes of the work in the production of that famous weapon. Mr. Sharps was the inventor of a number of other arms, all exhibiting the fertility of his resources as an inventor, and he had also invented a number of ingenious contrivances for the promotion of other objects than those of war, for he was emphatically a man of peace. One of his latest subjects of care and pleasure was an establishment in Vernon for the artificial breeding of trout. Christian sharps, like most inventors, never derived from his inventions the pecuniary share to which he was justly entitled. A man of extraordinary intelligence in nearly all things, he was yet not exactly what is called a "practical man." Personally he was one of the kindest-hearted of men. He was a very decided spiritualist and had not the slightest fear of death.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.**—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Amateur Rifle Club, held March 11, to consider the programme of the proposed match between American riflemen and the "Irish Eight" it was decided to accept the programme as forwarded, with the single exception that the number of competitors upon each side should not be less than six, and the president of the club was directed to inform Major A. B. Leech, the captain of the Irish Eight, of this determination. It being desired that this match should be participated in by riflemen throughout the country, an address was adopted by the committee setting forth the terms and programme of the proposed competition, as heretofore published in these columns. The address, which is signed by Fred. P. Fairbanks, secretary, states that in taking this step, the Amateur Rifle Club do not claim that they include among their members the best riflemen of America, but only assume to act as their representatives for the purpose of placing the matter in such a shape as to permit all, who prove themselves competent, to compete, irrespective of their residence or membership. The targets and scoring used in the match will be in accordance with the rules of the National Rifle Association. Any sights allowed but telescopic, magnifying, and such as conceal the target so as to prevent the danger signal from being seen. Any ammunition may be used. Any position will be allowed which can be taken on level ground without artificial rests. The other particulars sufficiently appear in the programme. It is requested that all native-born Americans who are interested in rifle shooting and who desire to form part of the "team" which is to represent America in this match, will at once commence practising for the purpose, and will, on or before the first day of July next, forward to the secretary of the Amateur Rifle Club, New York, the score of fifteen consecutive shots made at each distance named in the programme, in the following form:

I hereby certify that the following is a correct statement of fifteen consecutive shots made by me at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, at \_\_\_\_\_, 1874, without any artificial rest, telescopic or magnifying sights (target 6x12 feet; bull's-eye 3 feet square, centre 6 feet square; bull's-eye counting 4, centre 3, outside 2):  
At 800 yards.....total.....  
At 900 yards.....  
At 1,000 yards.....  
Grand total.....  
Rifle used, \_\_\_\_\_; weight, \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.; trigger pull, \_\_\_\_\_ lbs. (dead weight, without set or half trigger).  
I further certify that I was born at \_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_, U. S. A., on \_\_\_\_\_.  
Signature, \_\_\_\_\_ Address, \_\_\_\_\_  
Sworn to before me, \_\_\_\_\_, 1874.

Notary Public (or other officer having similar powers).

At some time during July or August, to be hereafter designated, one or more matches will be held at Creedmoor to shoot for places in the team. Notice of these will be sent to all forwarding these returns, as well as to the regular members of the club, and all, whether members or not, will be allowed to compete at them upon equal terms. From the competitors making the best scores upon these occasions the executive committee will select a certain number who will shoot against each other until the best shots are definitely ascertained; and these, and these only, will be allowed to shoot in the team. The Amateur Club will provide the markers and pay all the expense of these matches. Non-members of the National Rifle Association will, under its rules, be required to join it before practising upon its range at Creedmoor. This, however, will cost but \$3, and will be the only expense they will have to incur. The matter is one that appeals so strongly to our pride, not only as riflemen, but as Americans, that it is to be hoped that the best shots in the country will come forward in this match. The gentlemen who have sent the challenge are very skillful riflemen (their average score in the match for the Elcho shield being 149.37 points out of a possible 180, or 3.32 a shot), but there are many in America fully as expert, and if they can be induced to engage in the undertaking the result cannot be doubtful.

The president of the Amateur Club, who has taken up the Irish challenge, has received the following letter from Messrs. E. Remington and Sons.

ILION, N. Y., March 14, 1874.

Colonel George W. Wingate, President Amateur Rifle Club, New York:

DEAR SIR: The action of the Amateur Rifle Club in accepting on behalf of American riflemen the challenge from the Irish Eight who won the Elcho shield at Wimbledon in 1873 in one that should recommend itself to all. We feel confident not only that riflemen can be found in America who are as skillful as any who have appeared at Wimbledon, but that our American rifles need fear no comparison with the Irish "Rigby" or with any other rifles of foreign make. Although your club is comparatively young you have shown a proper spirit in accepting this challenge, and it is proper that all who are interested in sustaining the reputation of this country as the home of the riflemen should aid and assist you. As an earnest of the interest with which we regard the undertaking of your club, we request them to accept the enclosed check for \$250 as our contribution towards their expenses in connection with this trial of skill. Yours, very respectfully,  
E. REMINGTON AND SONS.  
W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—Among the many "institutions" peculiar to this command is its drum and bugle corps or what is termed the field music of the regiment. Drum-Major Berchet is a leader in more senses than one in the Fifth; and the number of moonlight festivals, sham-fights, drum and bugle calls, and various other exhibitions by this corps during the year are almost unprecedented in number. The newest development in this line took place on Monday evening at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the occasion being the twelfth annual exhibition of the field music. The programme was a very extensive one, including all calls used by both drum and bugle, German and Regulations; also movements and musket drill by the field music. As far as the performances on the drum were concerned, the execution was all that could be desired; but the effect in so small a room was most painful, so much so in fact that after the lapse of ten minutes or less even the "heavy artillery," who at the opening secured front seats, deserted them for positions further to the rear. The movements and musket drill, as fancy exhibitions, were as perfect as the cramped space and wared floor would permit. An inspection and review followed by Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger and Major Hallan, of the Fifth; and Lieutenant Drew, aide-de-camp; and Quartermaster Miller, Second brigade. These remarkable performances could well have been omitted. Drum-Major Berchet deserves great praise for his efficiency in raising the drum corps of the Fifth to its present condition of drill and position, as does also the chief bugler A. Hornbostel, who not only proved a good musician and soldier, but also a most courteous host. The rooms were plainly decorated, and well filled with the friends of the corps, and military gentlemen of all ranks, including representatives of nearly all the German commands in the city. The stern business of drill, etc., being over, the enticing "Blue Danube" soon engulfed the impatient damsels and their cavaliers, the festivities continuing until morning. Great is the field music of the Fifth and great is its leader.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—On Friday evening of last week Company C, Finkelmeyer, elected First Sergeant Charles Roberts second lieutenant, and Company D elected Private H. M. Schmidt captain, vice Petry, promoted. On the same evening the "Roehr Guard," Company F, Brevet Major Karcher commanding, decided to give a dramatic performance at the Turn Halle next month. This company has a number of amateur actors, one of whom has written a play which will be presented on this occasion. The various companies drill weekly in rifle practice; and snuffing out the candle with the rifle frequently elicits applause, and the practice is hugely enjoyed in the regiment.

**"OUR ADJUTANT-GENERAL."**—This is the title of an editorial in a recent issue of the *St. Louis Globe*, in which it paints in any but glowing terms the hard work required to "run" the military headquarters of the State of Missouri. After acknowledging the truthfulness of the remarks of a rural editor to the effect that the Adjutant-General's office is "one of the pleasantest loafing places," the *Globe* says:

Although the army, which is the pleasant loafing place so feigningly alluded to in the *Weston* paper, is only a stone's throw distant from the legislative halls, none of our legislators seem to have been sufficiently curious and inquisitive as to ascertain what tremendous work of State machinery is being done within those turreted, embattled walls. Whoever cares to investigate the routine of business in the office of our Adjutant-General on any fair day after the adjournment of the General Assembly, will find five young gentlemen industriously occupied with the problem how to find anything at all wherewith to kill time. Under a former administration, when work—that is honest, downright work—was already slackening in the War Department of our State, the young men were engaged in painting kittens red, white and blue, and erecting paper tents for them. No such sport is indulged in now under the new dispensation; much more arduous is the task of the young man, who whittles a pencil to a correct cone in precisely the time ending with the noon-day bell; nor is he less fatigued who dexterously fans the feather duster over the green desk, fighting little flies and microscopic notes. In fine, long cases with glass-doors we can see the rolls and reports of an hundred Missouri regiments reposing in peace and undisturbed slumber; they are records of the past, venerable for their associations, but no longer are paymasters clerks poring with aching heads over their long columns of figures. In the hall above we find the tattered standards of many a heroic host of Missourians, swords of historic value, and Jeff. Thompson's wooden mortars, with which he could not scare the garrison at the Cape. And that no harm befall these relics, that no thief abstract nor even the tooth of time nibble at them, the State pays five young gentlemen of high ability and innate, irrepressible industry the pitiful trifle of a hundred dollars a month or more each, and their ever-watchful boss, the general, is obliged to draw quarterly five hundred dollars from the Treasury.

The real fact of the whole business is, that one single clerk of the Secretary of State can very easily keep the books, papers, and stores of the armory in perfect order, besides attending to his regular work in the secretary's office. Such few searches in the records as are now seldom called for, in case of pensions, bounties, and the

like, are not required an hour a week, much less the full time of a general with five aids. An occasional dusting and oiling of arms can be done by any colored volunteer for about fifty dollars a year, and that need be the whole expense of our War Department. Of course we would not curtail the appointing power of our Governor, who is ex-officio Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Missouri. Small enough is the compass of his patronage. We do not grudge him the powers to appoint on his staff an adjutant-general and a quartermaster-general. But, however much we are wedded to progress, for this once we advocate a return to the frugal times of 1859. Previously and up to 1861, the Adjutant-General received a salary of two hundred dollars per annum, "in full for all services rendered by him to the State," and the Quartermaster-General was paid three hundred and sixty-five dollars for salary and contingent expenses.

Surely these remarks are a sad commentary on the character and condition of the militia of the State of Missouri. Compare this with the busy Adjutant-General's Office of our own State, or that of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, or Connecticut. Let Missouri pass laws and organize a militia worthy of the State, and then there will be no time for "loafing," and no excuse for remarks of the above character.

**INSPECTIONS.**—The past week has been, and the remainder of this month will be, devoted by Inspector-General Morris to inspecting the troops comprising the Second and Third brigades and detachments of the First division. The troops thus far, with few exceptions, have paraded in full dress, the bands and drum corps being in attendance. In no instance have the battalion deviated from General Morris's forms for reviews in limited space, and not in every case has this form been necessary or well done. A few battalion commanders have indulged by way of novelty in some parts of the forms laid down for reviews in the revised tactics, but the combination of these forms has tended more to confuse than add to the military movement. It is far better for officers to confine themselves to the old system which they and their commands are supposed to comprehend than to undertake any new system of movement which they have not as yet thoroughly studied. Give us the whole or nothing, otherwise the movements present a combination exceedingly unsatisfactory. These spring inspections, General Morris states, are ordered by the Commander-in-Chief; therefore the Inspector-General is merely carrying out the directions of his superior in the matter. The National Guard, however, aside from the opportunity to make a display, looks upon them as a matter of form having in the end no real utility, particularly as the inspections are in no instance followed by a muster. The presence of bands and other incidental expenses combine to make these parades fall heavily on the members, which, in connection with the usual spring parades by battalion, brigade, and division, make them doubly burdensome. The inspections might, therefore, well have been delayed at least one month, and the annual muster held at the same time. The opportunity to examine the drill and general efficiency of the troops by these indoor parades is as limited as the space allowed for their movements.

In this connection we publish the following communication from a correspondent, who takes another view of these gala inspections:

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: I have been a member of the National Guard for some years, and take the deepest interest in its welfare. It is a peculiar institution, depending largely upon the social element, for the popularity and success of its several organizations. The full dress occasions where the dress parade, the guard mounting, the review and the inspection are witnessed by the friends of the numbers, do more towards obtaining recruits than any other causes; it has therefore been with great satisfaction that I have observed the adoption of indoor reviews in New York and Brooklyn. The anticipation of a full dress review towards the end of the drill season, incites the officers and men to devote themselves to drill in order that their public display may be more creditable, and in this way the anticipation of a review by some officer of high rank, promotes military excellence. I have been present on a number of occasions where regiments of the First and Second divisions have been reviewed by the Inspector-General, and am satisfied from my conversations with the members of these regiments, that the ceremonies were much enjoyed by all present, and were the means of increasing the popularity of the regiments. I hope, Mr. Editor, that you will use your influence to encourage these indoor military ceremonies, as there is but one opinion in the National Guard as to their benefit.

While on this subject, I wish to say that we have noticed in the military columns of some of the papers, criticisms of the form of review which has become known as the "Review for Limited Space;" believing from the comments that it was a "new departure," we took the pains to carefully study the published form. We find nothing which deviates from the United States form in any particular, of any consequence, except that the march in review is begun in "column of fours" instead of in "column by company," and that the column of fours is resumed after the column by company has passed the reviewing officer; all the remaining ceremonies are performed as laid down in the United States tactics. We have seen it stated, that on several occasions the regiment being small would have had room to have begun the march in column by company; this is true enough, but it would not have been so satisfactory, for the space would not have permitted the wheel by company with the movable pivot, and therefore, by the time the four changes of direction would have been made, the column would have been elongated to that extent as to prevent the appearance of a badly drilled regiment; besides which, the side of a drill-room being necessarily comparatively short, the greatest length of the column by company is desirable the side where the reviewing officer stands. It is very evident that any regiment which can execute the "Limited Space Review," can execute the regulation review, which differs only in the commencement and termination of the march—a matter regulated by the commands of the colonel.

A STAFF OFFICER.

*Eighth Infantry*, Colonel Scott, assembled at the arsenal on the evening of March 11 for inspection, parading, very properly, in fatigue uniform. The appearance of the regiment in gray



uniforms and white cross-belts was very fine, and throughout the ceremonies of review and the inspection in column the men were very steady. The arsenal was well filled with spectators—the Eighth always draws well—and no little interest was manifested in the movements of the regiment. There was some little delay in the formation of the line, but when formed the battalion presented a front of ten commands of twelve files. The review, which preceded the inspection, was in the column of fours form, and very fairly performed. The companies, however, in the passage, in some instances, became crowded, particularly after passing the point of review. The rear rank and line of file-closers were poorly aligned, and the men failed to keep their heads well to the front. The excellent drum corps under Drum-Major McKeever was well managed, and appeared to good advantage. The inspection and a few battalion movements which followed were creditable to the regiment as a whole. The Eighth is a good command, and Colonel Scott a painstaking instructor, but many of the officers are lacking of in the little details and knowledge which go so far to make up the finished officer. The material is in the regiment, but the necessary pride and knowledge fail to show them selves among the majority of the officers. At this inspection just these defects were noticeable, and the effect on the movements of the regiment was never more manifest. A regimental commander is not wholly responsible for the ignorance of his company officers. We look to the good judgment of the companies in selecting officers; and last, but not least, to the brigade examining boards. It is impossible to have good companies or regiments unless you first have capable officers, and these the Eighth, as well as not a few other commands of the National Guard, greatly need.

**Fifth Infantry.** Lieutenant-Colonel Kraeger commanding, paraded for inspection on the evening of March 12, with full band and its celebrated "field music." The arsenal was filled to repletion with the friends of the Pickelhaubens, including no small number of Kinder. The regiment paraded ten commands of twenty files, being the strongest turnout yet witnessed at the arsenal, and filled almost the entire sides of the building, the line being in the form of an open square. Although crowded, the regiment made a handsome appearance, and its commanding officer exhibited remarkable snap during the movements. It seems unfortunate that so good a regiment should be so poorly officered. The majority of the officers understand but little of the tactics, and what knowledge they do have has been acquired more by practice than study. This to a large extent is caused by ignorance of the English language, many not knowing the real difference between the simple command, *In place—Rest and Parade—Rest*. The Fifth is the representative German regiment of the country, and with the prestige which naturally clings to it, should show the drill and thorough discipline attained by its comrades of the fatherland. All this can be attained by a more judicious selection of officers—officers who, by their intelligence and social position, will not fail to command the respect of the men. There is too much of the purely social element in the Fifth, and so long as this occupies the chief attention of the officers and men, just so long will the regiment, like others of its kind, fail to command the respect as a military organization it ought to have. The regiment is in possession of a few capable officers, but so few that their influence is not enough to be greatly felt. The regiment, through the energy of its commander, on this occasion appeared to good advantage, its movements being unusually prompt.

At 8:30 P. M. the line was formed and the battalion prepared for review by General Morris and his brilliantly uniformed party. This ceremony was remarkably well done. In this instance there was good excuse for the column of fours movement, the fronts being so large. The men were a little uneasy, but the battalion, in the soldierly helmets, looked exceedingly well. The passage was somewhat crowded, the salutes, as usual, inferior, and the men apparently more interested in looking at the reviewing party than their officers. After passage, for some unexplained reason, the regiment passed again in quick time without saluting. We have frequently observed this movement in the Fifth. Perhaps it does not understand the language of the tactics. Inspection in column by division followed, which was only ordinary in its execution, and for the above noted reason we forbear criticism.

**Fifty-fifth Infantry.** Lieutenant-Colonel Schilling commanding, paraded at the arsenal on the evening of March 13, presenting a strength of eight commands of twelve files. The Fifty-fifth during the past few years has passed through many changes, and from what was once termed a French to really a German organization, the German element now largely predominating. Like most regiments of its class it has long suffered for want of competent instruction, particularly among its company officers, not one-third of whom comprehend their duties. This naturally is the case among National Guard organizations whose members do not understand our language sufficiently to become students of the tactics, and for that reason they are not open to the criticism too often merited by National Guard commands who do speak English. The regiment generally presents a neat appearance in its gray and foreign-cut uniform, and under ordinary circumstances goes through the forms of reviews, etc., as on this occasion, in very fair style. The inspection in column was as good as we expected, and we were in no wise surprised at any time during the evening at omissions of details and absence of steadiness. The Fifty-fifth, however, should endeavor to show more discipline; but, of course, we never expect to see this until the officers first set the example, and then enforce it in others. The regiment shows little or no improvement in drill, and will not until its members comprehend discipline. The present commanding officer, we understand, is rather indifferent as to the matter of being chosen to fill the position of colonel, but his long service in the regiment, and position as next in rank, justly entitle him to the command of the regiment. Ex-Major Gilson, the former inspector of the First brigade, has been mentioned in this connection. If this officer could in any way be induced to accept the colonelcy we feel sure he would soon make the Fifty-fifth what it is not now—a live command. Adjutant Jackson, of this command, some time since was offered a position on the staff of the First division commander.

**Ninth Infantry.** Colonel Braine, paraded at its armory on Wednesday evening for review and inspection. There was a very large attendance of spectators, and the regiment paraded ten commands of twelve files, a band of fifty pieces and drum corps. The companies entered the drill-room at a quarter after eight o'clock, and the line was formed by Adjutant Luckey for

dress parade at twenty-five minutes of nine. Immediately after the customary dismissal, the officers again assumed command of their respective companies in line, and the regiment was prepared for review before General Morris, who was accompanied by General Heath and Colonel Blanchard (A. I. G.), and the Third brigade staff. The dress parade and review were well executed, the men standing very steady, and in their handsome uniform appearing to excellent advantage. The column of four movement in the review was observed as customary, and in this instance, was very acceptable, for the reason that the space was very limited. At the conclusion of the review, the battalion, instead of halting on the line, formed column by division, marched down the room, after which the review was closed in due form. An inspection and some half-dozen battalion movements followed, all of which were well performed. In changing direction by the right flank, the battalion, in consequence of the error of the first company and the limited space, became a little confused, but as a whole, the movements were very smoothly executed. Drum-Major Hill appeared in his new and gorgeous uniform, and was by far the most attractive personage present in the eyes of the spectators. Colonel Braine handled his battalion well, but hardly showed judgment by indulging in some of the forms of the revised tactics, while omitting others. It would have been far better to follow the new or confine the movements to the old. Our space prevents the comments we would wish on this parade of the regiment, but it suffices to state, that the regiment made as a whole a very creditable exhibition.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—On Monday evening, after the meeting of the board of officers, the regimental rifle club formally inaugurated its new rifle range, located in the basement of the building, now used for armory purposes. The entrance to the rifle gallery is on Forty-fourth street, and the range is 45 yards in extent. This range has been fitted up at the expense of the regimental club, comprising the officers of the regiment, and its use given the regiment under the government of the rules of the club. The gallery is some four yards wide, the abutment against which the target is placed being formed of two feet of brick and three feet of solid spruce timber. About ten feet beyond the firing point is constructed a bulkhead, composed of spruce plank and sheet iron of sufficient thickness to stop the passage of any bullet. This last arrangement is for protection against accidents caused by premature discharges, etc., of the rifle, in which case the bullets will have no opportunity to escape beyond the gallery, but instead will imbed themselves in this bulkhead. The targets of pasteboard have been accurately graduated by Lieutenant Henry Fulton, one of the new officers of Company E, and an experienced rifleman, so that the firing can be carried on at 100, 200, and 500 yards, as at Creedmoor, the charge of powder and lead being the same. The range was opened by Colonel Ward firing the first shot. The following is the score of the best shots made during the evening, at 200 yards:

Colonel Ward.....	2	2	3	3	0	—10
Lieutenant-Colonel Gildersleeve....	3	4	2	3	4	—16
Adjutant Murphy.....	2	2	2	3	3	—12
Captain Smith.....	3	2	3	3	4	—15
" Burns.....	2	2	2	2	2	—10
" Brady.....	0	3	2	2	4	—11
" Van Rensselaer.....	2	0	2	2	3	—9
Lieutenant Heizman.....	3	2	3	3	0	—11
" Fulton.....	4	2	2	3	4	—15

The regiment (except band) will parade for drill, in Chasseur uniform (with leggings), at the State Arsenal, on Wednesday, March 25. Assembly at 8 o'clock P. M.

**TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Camp and Major McGrath alternately, have been drilling the regiment by wing during the past few weeks, Colonel Porter being indisposed. The turnout has not been what we should except of this regiment, and on Friday evening of last week only twelve files paraded. Major McGrath was in command on this evening, and as heretofore indulged in a little of the "Revised." Before going very far in any movements of the new tactics, we think it advisable first to give the company officers an opportunity to study a little before the practice. The State had not distributed the revised edition as yet, and those officers who had copies had been compelled, like the officers of the Army, to purchase them at their own expense. "Double column of fours" is all very well, but don't go to deep, Major, just yet! There is plenty of time. Make haste slowly is a good rule to follow in these matters. A wing drill was ordered for Friday evening, and another will take place next Friday. On the 2d and 9th of April the regiment will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill, and inspection preparatory to the inspection ordered by General Morris on April 15. On this latter occasion the new Company K will parade, as will also "Gilmore's Twenty-second regiment band." As this, we presume, will be a free exhibition—admission by cards—there will not only be a large turnout of the regiment, but of its friends. Why not combine pleasure with business, and make this inspection include a concert and hop, and oblige the usual concert price of admission? This is the way several organizations in Brooklyn manage these little affairs, and they "take" well. The regimental band is winning new laurels every Monday evening, and Gilmore by hard work, and the band by unceasing practice,

is rapidly reaching the standard of the famous bands of Europe. There is, of course, nothing in this country which begins to equal this band, organized as it is now. On Monday evening last a new feature was introduced, vocal music being added to the programme. Madame Louise Liebhart sang very effectively "The Dashing White Sergeant" and "Little Birds So Sweetly Singing." Mr. Jules Lombard, basso, also sang several songs in most excellent style. This gentleman possesses a magnificent voice, but the peculiar construction of the armory is as destructive in its effects on vocal as instrumental sounds. The solos of Mr. Lefebvre, Saxophone, and Mr. Arbuckle, cornet, were exquisitely rendered. Gilmore's "Centennial Hymn," played on this evening for the second time, was exceedingly grand. The concert altogether was most excellent, largely attended, and lost nothing by the addition of the vocal portion. The platform has been removed from the centre of the drill-room and placed on the north side, against the wall. Seats have also been provided for those who wish to adopt the more rational mode of listening to the superior music offered by this band. The rear of these seats affords ample space for promenaders.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—This Saturday evening, March 21, the Seventh regiment band will give at the regimental armory, a complimentary concert to "General" C. S. Grafulla, its veteran leader.

—The Sixty-ninth regiment, Colonel Cavanagh, went through a "heavy wet" in honor of Ireland's patron saint, on Tuesday. The regiment paraded eighteen files, and looked, despite the rain and absence of great coats, exceedingly handsome, in the marching salute tendered the Mayor and city authorities at the City Hall.

—The State has issued to the several division headquarters, copies of the Revised Tactics, but the customary orders have not been promulgated in connection therewith, by General Headquarters. Until this is done, officers who "stretch a joint," and undertake to perform any of the new movements or forms therein prescribed, do so only on the general principle that these tactics are for the use of the Army and militia of the United States.

—A PROMENADE concert and hop will be given April 7, under the auspices of the Seventy-first regiment, at the regimental armory, in aid of the Workingwomen's Protective Union. Bandmaster F. J. Eben, will offer an excellent programme, and the cause is one that appeals to the generous instincts of every member of the National Guard. The attendance, therefore, will be undoubtedly large.

—On Friday evening of last week, Company G, Twenty-eighth battalion, Captain Schweizer, celebrated the anniversary of its "organization" at ex-Lieutenant Schenck's Hotel. The affair was a family gathering, "grad wie in Deutschland." The whole-hearted Captain Schweizer and his half dozen medals, were in great glory, and to the oft repeated toast of "Unser Keuschheit," the jolly participants responded until morning.

—The report that an order has been received at First division headquarters, discharging General Funk, the Second brigade commander, from the service, is premature. General Funk had a hearing on Wednesday afternoon before the commander-in-chief, and the decision in his case will not probably be officially announced for some days yet, and all rumors as to the character of the decision before its official publication, are mere conjectures, since it is contrary to the custom of General Headquarters, to announce its conclusions before being prepared to promulgate them.

—COMPANY I, Seventh regiment, since May, 1, 1873, has enlisted twenty-four men, eighteen of this number since the inspection of October 28. This gives the company a total of eighty men. There are not many companies in the National Guard which can beat this. The members are still working hard, and expect by the next fall inspection to have at least ninety names on the roll. The attendance at drill is good and regular. Captain Casey, the energetic commander of this company, has lately taken up the skirmish drill (as far as the armory will admit), and the company is making good progress. The men are enthusiastic in every matter which relates to the company, which is now on a sure road to success.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The report of Colonel B. F. Finan on the inspections recently held in the Ninth regiment, located in Boston, contains many points which will undoubtedly interest many of our readers. Colonel Finan after giving a series of arithmetical calculations regarding the inspection "averages," the nature of which we scarcely understand, says:

There was much observed during the inspection worthy of high commendation, and but very little deserving of censure. The evidence everywhere was to do well where we manifested, and the effort was more than ordinarily successful, the most laudable feature, perhaps, being the example of promptness, every company being ready at the time announced in orders. But a single line officer was absent during the inspection. A kind of easy manner was observed among first sergeants while calling the roll; by assuming a more soldierly attitude, the duty of establishing an example for subordinates would be more creditably performed. The formations of Companies I and C by First Sergeants Philip E. Clark and J. F. McCaffrey, were the most accurate. The actual time occupied in the formation of each company between the command "Fall in" and when turned over to the captain was in minutes as follows:

Company C, 5; A, 6; K, 6; F, 7; B, 7; I, 8; E, 8; G, 10; H, 11; D, 12.

In a number of companies but few knapsacks were found, but as these headquarters have no official knowledge of the exact issue of such property to companies, in awarding merit, it must depend to some extent on probabilities. More attention should be paid to the instruction of non-commissioned officers in matters of detail than appearance would indicate has hitherto been the custom. It is recommended that upon the evenings now established for drill proper opportunities be afforded non-commissioned officers to become acquainted with their duties in charge of details, and also the exercise of authority over the men. It would be well to post a few sentinels each evening and place a sergeant and corporal alternately in charge. Sergeants might also be allowed to manœuvre detachments, and thereby acquire a command over subordinates and encourage a development of their own qualifications for superior positions.

The attendance of the men does not merit a favorable comparison with that of the officers in some companies. It will be found that the absence of men more than anything else has had an effect detrimental to the standing of the companies. Every man who was present, no matter how deficient or how objectionable he appears, received credit from the fact of his presence; while every absentee was a positive loss to his company, and imposed upon those who did attend the obligation of an extra effort to attain that which he was in duty bound to contribute a proportionate part in securing. It is hoped that a knowledge of these omissions of duty and their effects will be sufficient to stimulate proper exertion on the part of all in the future. This applies to the company roll calls as well as to all other occasions of duty. It is contemplated to publish a report of the present and absent at these roll-calls at the proper time.



## VENICE AND ITS ARSENALS, ETC.

Report of Master Edward J. Berwind, U. S. Navy, (under Rear-Admiral Case's General Order No. 2), dated U. S. S. Guard, Trieste, November 20, 1873.

DURING my leave, from October 26 to November 9, I visited Venice, Padua, Bologna, Florence and Leghorn. With the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, Venice is the only one of these cities, so far as came under my observation, offering anything of interest to or bearing upon naval science or history.

In addition to the various galleries, the numerous churches and palaces, and the peculiarities of Venice itself, I found the naval arsenal exceedingly interesting. Its great antiquity, and having been the arsenal of the greatest naval power of its day, make it particularly attractive. Since its first completion in the early part of the twelfth century, it has at various times been enlarged and improved, as emergency required. Its efficacy, however, was greatly impaired in 1866, by the removal of all the most valuable and important machinery to the then new Austrian naval arsenal at Pola. The Italian Government are now restoring it, and making extensive improvements, the most prominent of which are the dredging of the harbor, the building of two new dry docks, the erection of new buildings and the enlargement and refitting of old ones, and the introduction of new and powerful machinery.

It is the intention to dredge the channel and anchorages so as to enable vessels of the largest tonnage to enter the port.

The two new dry docks are respectively 95 metres and 19 metres in length, and are being constructed in the latest and most approved manner. The larger one will be completed this winter, and the smaller during next year.

Several buildings are being altered for the reception of new and powerful machinery, with the view of ultimately making this arsenal the chief ordnance foundry in the kingdom. Boat guns and carriages are now being extensively made; there are 9 or 10 cm. (?) bronze breech-loading rifles mounted upon iron carriages and slides. The breech closing arrangement is a slight modification of the system of Krupp. They are intended to be used not only in boats and shore-batteries, but also for saluting on board ships carrying only few guns of large calibres. Accuracy and durability are claimed for them.

A small gun-boat, (name not determined) is being built, and will soon be ready for launching. She is of wood, with diagonal iron fastenings. Her model has no peculiarity, excepting that below the water-line her bow protrudes as in large iron casemated ships and rams.

The arsenal contains two large rectangular interior basins, entirely sheltered from the wind and weather. In one of the basins the building slips are on the long side, an arrangement rendering it impossible to launch long vessels, owing to the narrowness of the basin itself. To remedy this defect, new slips are being constructed on one of the short ends.

The Arsenal Museum I found very interesting, not that it suggested anything of absolute value, but more particularly for the fine exhibit of ancient arms and of models of vessels of war, illustrating the growth and progress of the two most important branches of naval science from a very remote period to the present time. Notwithstanding many specimens were carried to the Louvre in Paris by Napoleon the First, the collection is said to be the finest in the world.

The arsenal now employs a very small force (2,200 men), owing to a retrenchment in expenditures by the government. The most extensive work is being carried on in the ordnance and machine shops, which will be the largest in Italy when finished.

A Torpedo School has been founded and located at Venice, but as yet it is small and not fully organized. A number of officers are attached to the navy-yard to carry on experiments. I could obtain no information, however, as to the kind of torpedo used, or as to its results.

I am informed, upon reliable authority, that the board of officers appointed to witness the experiments with the Whitehead torpedo at Fulme reported favorably upon it, but that its adoption is very doubtful, owing to the exorbitant price demanded by the inventor. I am also informed, upon the same authority, that a board of officers have strongly recommended the adoption of the Krupp breech-loading guns by the naval service in lieu of those (Armstrong) now in use. The two large iron-clads now being constructed are particularly recommended to be armed with them.

Good results are claimed for the new Italian Rosset gun (cast) now being experimented with at Turin, but all officers with whom I have spoken do not consider them as adapted to vessels of war.

The city authorities of Venice are earnestly seconding the efforts of the government to revive its importance; the trade and revenue have materially increased during the past two years, much of which is to be attributed to the Peninsular and Oriental Company having made this port the European terminus of their East Indian line of steamers. The prevalence of cholera during the past summer has seriously affected commerce, and kept away that immense influx of travellers upon whom are dependent not only a large portion of the merchants and hotel keepers, but so many of the poorer classes, such as gondoliers, guides, servants, etc. It is estimated that over one-half of the inhabitants derive their livelihood from this source; much misery is anticipated this winter in consequence.

At Leghorn I witnessed the exercising and reviewing of two Italian infantry regiments of the line. Though they exercised well, they did not appear soldierly, owing chiefly to the untidy and slouchy appearance of the privates and non-commissioned officers. Physically, I thought them a very inferior body, being of small stature, and not very robust. The officers, on the contrary, had a good military bearing, and were tall and well developed. Both regiments were armed

with the Chassepot rifle. I subsequently visited the barracks, and found the same untidiness and want of cleanliness which characterized the men. Excluding the fine breakwater and a small dry dock I saw nothing of interest to the naval officer.

In Florence the new observatory is well worth a visit; it is claimed by the Italians to be the best on the continent.

I have confined myself to matters having either a direct or indirect bearing upon military and naval affairs, inasmuch as the numerous objects, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, antiquities, etc., have been thoroughly canvassed, and have been the subjects of many volumes which treat of them far better than I could possibly hope to with the information obtained during my brief leave, and the limited knowledge I possess of the country and its people.

## MOLTKE ON STANDING ARMIES.

The following is the report of the remarks of Field Marshal Moltke, in the Prussian Lower House, on the Army bill. They will bear reading, and may carry weight in the United States:

The present generation could not hope to escape the onerous duties connected with the maintenance of large armaments. It was but too probable that Germany would be obliged to protect for fifty years to come what she had gained in five months. Germany, by the last war, had won the respect, but certainly not the love of her neighbors. In whatever direction honorable members turned their eyes, they would find nations haunted with the idea that Germany was likely to become a disagreeable neighbor before long. There was a strong French party in Belgium, notwithstanding that Germany had repeatedly saved the independence of that kingdom. Holland had begun to repair the work by which the country had been inundated because the inhabitants were unaccountably afraid of a German attack. There was not a man in Germany who advocated the annexation of Holland, yet it was but too well known with whom the Dutch sympathized in the war of 1870. Even England had recently witnessed the publication of pamphlets contemplating the chances, not of a French, but of a German landing in the country. Denmark increases her coasting vessels and fortifies Seeland, likewise deeming it necessary to prepare against a German descent. Nay, Germany was even charged with the intention of invading the Baltic Provinces of Russia and conquering with the German subjects of Austria. And all this when France had copied the whole system of the German military organization, and, by extending the duty of military service over twenty years and giving the law retrogressive force, already possessed an active army of 1,200,000 men, and a territorial force of 1,000,000 more. France had now 153 regiments of Infantry, instead of 116 as before the war; 323 batteries, instead of 159 as formerly; and 471,000 men actually under arms in times of peace, against the much smaller force at the disposal of the Emperor Napoleon. France, who began the war of 1870 with eight *corps d'armee*, had now nineteen, and, while Germany hitherto spent less than 100,000,000 thalers on her troops, does not hesitate to appropriate 171,000,000 thalers for the like purpose. The French Legislative Assembly the other day actually forced an extra sum of 17,000,000 thalers on their Government to enable them to drill the second portion this year. The French towns vied with each other in building barracks, setting apart drill grounds, etc. To be sure, the great majority of intelligent Frenchmen bore their defeat with more dignity than would appear to be the case from the orations of popular speakers; yet, if the French Government are convinced of the necessity of preserving peace for some time to come, this, above all, was owing to the fact that a judicious general was at the head of the nation. Still Germany remembered but too well the sad experience of some years ago when the French Government were carried away by extreme parties and hurried into an imprudent war. He was sorry to say that, however many people in France might be opposed to the repetition of such a course, no one who listened to the vociferous cries for revenge which penetrated across the Vosges could abandon the idea that what had happened once might happen soon again. The German army was smaller than the French, but it had the advantage of not including any elements of the Militia type. Wars carried on by real soldiers were always the shortest and therefore the cheapest. As Mr. Bancroft had told them in his excellent "History of the United States," even Washington realized the comparative uselessness of a militia, and again and again insisted on the formation of a standing army. It was a fact that the Americans ultimately conquered from possessing a small but well-drilled force of 6,000 men. Again, the French volunteers of 1791, now that their history had been written from the papers in the French War Office, appeared anything but the efficient force they had been hitherto represented. In 1870, also, though so many brave and patriotic men were called to arms by the French Government when the whole French army had been made prisoners, they were unable to resist the onslaught of real troops. As to the French *Tirailleurs*, they never stayed the progress of the German army for a single day, though they necessarily gave the German measures a harshness which might be lamented, but could not have been avoided. This and the danger there was in arming the people promiscuously when Socialistic tenets were being openly preached altogether excluded the militia project that had been started in another quarter. A standing army, therefore, was a necessity of the times, and he could not but ask the House to vote the figure of 401,000 rank and file as a peace footing once for all. If they were to re-discuss the Military budget every year, military matters would be kept in a constant state of uncertainty; for any alterations that might be introduced affected the num-

ber and organization of the troops for a period of twelve years, the time of service exacted from the individual soldier. Germany needed no war to acquire glory, nor did she want war to make conquests. In her geographical position, it was true, she must have an army strong enough to confront two parties at the same time; but what could she do with pieces of Russia and France if she were to conquer them? Germany not only wished to keep the peace but wished to be able to force others to do the like. It was to be hoped that the world in course of time would abandon distrust of Germany's intentions. For the present, if the House thought the country wanted a strong and powerful army, they could not, in his opinion, do less than endorse the Government bill.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

ENGLAND has had to pay for her glory, within the last fifteen years, some 100 million pounds sterling.

ON January 1 last the British Army was composed of 162,079 effectives, its establishment being 161,031. The number of recruits who joined during the month of December amounted to 1,960.

THE French war minister, acting on the decision of the artillery committee, has ordered that in future the shrapnel be supplied with a simple percussion fuse, and has requested the same committee to make trials and decide on a more improved model of fuse than the one the French artillery is now supplied with.

THE minister of the navy of Italy has submitted to the Senate his plans for reorganizing the Italian navy. The minister proposes to condemn and sell the old naval material, for which he calculates to realize about 60 million lire, and build new vessels and repair such as may be yet fit for service; the cost of repairs he reckons at 7 million lire annually. This proposition is rather a bold one, and it is anticipated that the plans of this really efficient minister will not all be sanctioned.

THE competition for the prize offered by the Junior Naval Professional Association of England for the best essay on Naval Tactics, has proved a great success. The Judges—Admiral Sir Alexander Milne, Vice-Admiral Ryder, and Vice-Admiral Sir A. Cooper Key—express their opinion of "the very great ability and intelligence with which the essays have been written, reflecting the greatest credit on the officers who have undertaken the task." They are further "unanimously of opinion that the essay bearing the motto '*Certant Dahitur*' treats the subject in the most masterly manner." This essay is written by Lieut. Gerard H. N. Noel, of H.M.S. Active, to whom the prize of 50 guineas has, therefore, been awarded.

THE Spanish army has until recently been armed with breech-loaders of various systems, prominent among which (since 1867) was the Berdan. After numerous trials the government decided to supply the entire army with Remingtons' and carbines of the Spanish model of 1871. The Spanish factories being unable to supply the desired quantity in so short space of time, a contract was made with Messrs. Remington, of Ilion, by which they were to furnish 60,000 rifles and of which they have already supplied 40,000. The factory at Oviedo, besides, furnishes 40,000 rifles of the same pattern. Each of the eight mounted artillery regiments are furnished with Krupp's guns.

ACCORDING to a report from the Contre-Admiral D. v. Sterneek, who accompanied Count Wilezek, in the *Ibex*, to establish a coal and provision depot for the North Pole explorers, Weyprecht and Payer, the expedition is well. The *Ibex* overtook the *Tegethoff* near the Barents islands, on the morning of the 12th of August, 1873. Having placed the coal and provisions in a suitable shelter on those islands, the barometer falling steadily, the sun disappearing entirely, the wind becoming unsteady and the currents alarming, it was deemed safe to separate as early as the 18th of the same month, the *Tegethoff* proceeding north to Cape Nassau to erect new winter quarters, and the *Ibex* sailing W.S.W., between the ice masses seeking an open channel.

AMONG the British regiments that lay in Queen's County, L. I., during the War of the Revolutions were the 23rd, or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Col. Sir Wm. Howe, K. B., Lieut. Col. Balfour, Major MacKenzie; and the 42nd, or Royal Highland Regiment, Col. Lord, John Murray, Lieut. Col. Thos. Sterling, Major Chas. Graham. Page 251, Revolutionary Incidents of Queen's Co., by Onderdonk. On page 134, same volume, is an address presented to Lieut. Col. Sterling and the 42nd Highlanders on their departure, signed by all the inhabitants of Newtown and speaking in high terms of their conduct while in that town. These two regiments together with the Rifle Brigade detachment, and the Naval Brigade, form the Ashantee Expedition under General Sir Garnet Wolseley, which has just captured Coomassie.

A WRITER in *Harper's Magazine* for March, speaking of St. George's, Bermuda, and the blockade runners, says: During the war St. George's was a busy town, being a great resort for blockade runners which were hospitably welcomed by our English friends. Goods purchased abroad were brought here, and then transferred to the craft waiting to receive them. It was risky business, but one well followed, and many men here who flattered themselves at the beginning of the war that they were amassing large fortunes, were bankrupt, or nearly so, at its close. Some few, however, realized large amounts. The town was crowded, and at night every available space out-of-doors or in, was occupied. Men lay on verandas, walls, docks, and floors. Money was plenty, and sailors sometimes lapped with \$1,500 in specie. The price of labor advanced; wages were doubled. Liquor flowed freely, and the common laborer had his champagne and rich cake to offer. Here, too, was concocted the flandish plot by Dr. Blackburn and others for introducing the yellow fever into Northern cities by sending thither boxes of infected clothing;



but it was fortunately discovered in season to prevent injury to any save the plotters. During the entire war it was one of the hot-beds of secession, and with its close there came a sudden collapse. If a door nail is deader than anything else in nature, then St. George's is as dead as that nail.

The new German military law proposes to raise the pay of the rank and file by 6 thalers (\$4.50) a year, in consequence of which 1,855,000 thalers are required over and above the sum ordinarily expended on this item. Again, some 9,000,000 thalers more are asked for the maintenance of the troops, in consequence of the steady rise in the price of all commodities, while 1,550,000 thalers are to be employed for miscellaneous needs. The whole "extra" required under these circumstances will be something like 14,000,000 thalers for the ensuing year, and 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 thalers for 1876 and afterwards. Though the Military Budget is thus brought up to 113,000,000 thalers at once, and some two or three millions more in the immediate future, it would be erroneous to regard this as the total sum to be spent on the army. France being engaged in forming an Army of 2,423,000 men, the German Government believe they are no longer safe with the 1,391,000 men at their disposal in time of war. Preparations accordingly may be noticed in the bill for reducing the time of service by one year, and employing the money thus saved in the training of an additional 40,000 recruits, to be annually withdrawn from the avocations of civil life. As the German soldier is liable to be called out for a period of 12 years, this annual extra of 40,000 men will add nearly half a million to the army, which is thus raised to a war footing of 1,800,000 combatants and auxiliaries. The increase of the rank and file necessitates a corresponding augmentation of the officers, and it is but natural that we should already hear of three second lieutenants being in future appointed for each company, instead of two, as heretofore. Estimating the number of German second lieutenants at 14,000 in a total of 32,000 officers, this shows that there are something like 7,000 more required.

A SERIES of interesting data has been worked out, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, in regard to the penetrating power of various natures of guns when opposed to iron-clad vessels of various thicknesses of armor, ranging from 4 1/2 inches to 15 inches, with a backing of timber and inner skin of iron. The power of penetration of the Palliser projectile attains a higher ratio in proportion to its diameter in the larger classes of Woolwich guns than in the 7, 8, and 9-inch ones. Thus a rough rule with these three latter natures was that Palliser projectiles fired from them with their respective charges at 200 yards range would perforate iron plates of a thickness one inch greater than their diameter—viz., 8-inch, 9-inch, and 10-inch armor severally. But an examination of the tables at present under consideration shows that this rule hardly holds good with regards to the 9-inch gun, for with a battering charge of 60 lbs., its Palliser projectile of 250 lbs. weight very nearly perforated plates 11 inches thick at a distance of 200 yards. And as we ascend the scale the increasing ratio of power is very observable. The shot of 400 lbs. weight from the 10-inch gun of 18 tons perforated armor 12 inches thick at the same distance; that from the 11-inch gun of 25 tons went through 12-inch armor and the whole of its backing at a range of 500 yards, very nearly penetrating 14 inches of armor at 200 yards; whilst the 700 lb. shot from the 12-inch 35-ton gun, or "Woolwich Infant," went through 14 inches of armor and its backing of timber and inner skin up to 500 yards, easily penetrating 15 inches of iron plates at 200 yards. The energy of the last-mentioned projectile is estimated at 7,812 tons in order to penetrate the armor under such circumstances. Hence we may reasonably conclude that the proposed 50 ton gun would destroy the heaviest armor that it would be possible to place upon an ironclad, and the question of the utility of any armor becomes an important one.

A WRITER in one of the daily journals in New York, speculating on the revival of the phalanx, says: "Since the German war it has been the opinion of all leading military men that the days of fighting in close line or close column are over. The melting away of a whole German regiment in a few minutes before the destructive fire of the French chassepots at the battle of Worth convinced everybody that henceforth the fighting front must be so much extended as virtually to become a skirmish line. However, it appears that in the Ashantee

war the conditions were reversed. Here a small body had to force its way through a superior and out flanking enemy, and the whole of the most recent modern conditions of tactics were reversed. In its place we find a quadrangular formation carefully arranged, with almost as much fighting power for either flank as for the direct advance, so as to meet attacks on both sides, without allowing them to interfere seriously with the general advance." In connection with which the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "And just as no number of Orientals in Xenophon's days could resist the slow thrusting forward of the phalanx, invincible by its weight at the point of contact; nor any mob of Gauls, however brave, could bear the terrible though gradual pressure of the advancing front of the legion, so it was—allowing only for the difference of the power of firearms in a bush and of pikes and javelins in the open—with the Forty-second Highlanders and the defenders of Amoaful. The problem in such a case has always been to defend the flanks effectively without pausing in the general movement; and no Grecian or Roman commander appears ever to have solved this prime difficulty of the breaking through a crowd of enemies with a living military wedge more successfully than did the English general on the 31st of January."

THE campaign of the English on the Gold Coast is finished. On the 15th of February the expedition corps crossed the Prah, and will by this time be in Cape Coast Castle. The loss on the battle fields has not been very great—16 dead and 368 wounded—the greatest loss having been caused by the murderous climate. Nevertheless, the English have cause to congratulate themselves upon their success in this campaign; had they not been able to subdue the Ashantes and convince them that they were their superiors, the English would have been compelled to withdraw from the Gold Coast, and all their settlements along the western coast of Africa to the Cape of Good Hope would have been exposed to constant attacks by the natives. Now, however, the Ashantes having been severely punished for their invasion, they will come to the conclusion that they only harm themselves by further hostilities, and will deem it wiser to subject themselves to a people so much stronger than they. The conditions of the peace made by the English commander with King Kofi Kalcaki require him to pay England a war indemnity of about half a million of dollars; the fulfillment of this being rather difficult (only a thousand ounces of gold having thus far being raised), the English will not press the King very hard, but, on the contrary, will use the non-payment of the debt as a pretext to enforce the other conditions of the treaty. The most important of these are the concession to the English of the right to build a fort in the Ashantee country on this side of the Prah—which in fact is the inauguration of the English protectorate; furthermore the Ashantes are to relinquish all claim to points lying near the coast, to keep all roads leading from their capital to the Prah in good order, to protect traders, to abolish the cruel sacrifice of human lives prescribed by their religion, and to live forever at peace with the English.

THE special correspondent of the *London Post* describes the military review held at St. Petersburg, on the 26th January, before the Emperor, Prince of Wales, Crown Prince of Germany, Prince Arthur, and the Prince Royal of Denmark, in the Palace Place. Prior to the great ceremony, there are numerous inspections of the troops by, *inter alios*, the Grand Duke Nicholas, inspector-general of the guard and of all the cavalry, commander-in-chief of the troops of the military conscription of St. Petersburg, and president of the council for the organization and instruction of the troops. As he rides up and down the lines, accompanied by his suite, the men salute him with a hearty "Good morning," which sounds so like the "Guten Morgen" of the German troops, that for a moment one fancies he is in Berlin instead of St. Petersburg. When the troops, who are already in close order, are called to attention, noon is announced by a gun from the fortress on the other side of the Neva, the clocks echo the time of day, there is a great blare of trumpets, and then we see that the Emperor, his august guests, and his suite have emerged from the Palace. The first to pass the Emperor are the cadets of the military school—splendid material out of which to make soldiers. There are three battalions of these young men—No. 3 being a helmeted body, accompanied by the Marine Guard in their serviceable black uniform and round, flat sailor hats. The Marine Band precede the Prabsensky Regiment, four

battalions of which pass in review order before the Emperor and the foreign princes, and then follows the Semanovskoe Regiment, whose four battalions go by at the double. Next comes the Ismailovskoe Regiment, headed by their band, marching splendidly, and succeeded by the Gatchina Chasseurs, who also "double up." The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Gatchina battalions, have all gone by at the double, getting into what looks for the moment like inextricable confusion, from which, however, they immediately recover and disappear down the Boulevard in excellent order. As each of the four battalions of the Moscovski regiment pass the Emperor the officers shout "Na pravo!"—(to the right)—and, making a right wheel, the men march to their quarters. Next come the Pavlovski regiment, distinguished, as had been said, by their Georgian head-gear, and you see a flag-pole carried by from which flutter some strips of what was once a brave silken banner behind which the Muscovites rushed into action. Three battalions of chasseurs (Finlanders) follow, and then more of the Chasseurs de l'Empereur, and then the bandmen of the Pavlovskoe regiment are seen mingling with the Kaiser's chasseurs. Other chasseurs follow, their Astrachan turbans decked with a small Greek cross, and armed, as we can easily see, for they rub shoulders with us, with the Zundnadelgewehr. Looking very blue with the cold, for the snow is falling heavily now, the Pavlovskoe bandmen trot briskly by, far in the rear of their battalions, and are soon lost sight of in the Boulevard. A sapeur battalion follows, their yellow-handled hatchets strapped on their left side—a handy, serviceable body of men, answering, as will be understood from their designation, to the English "sappers." Next come the Navy Guard, in their black uniforms, with a little red star and crimson and gold facings. The Grand Reserve, with red flags; the 1st battalion of the Sapeur Guard; more military scholars with their band; the Guard Reserve, rather jumbled up; navy scholars, and the 24th division. Now come the Guard Artillery, who thunder by the Emperor and the princes at the gallop. And now appears a battery of that appalling weapon with which the French gunners wrought such havoc at Worth, and Saarbuck, and Beaumont, and Sedan, in the red days of 1870—the mitrailleuses, whose infernal clatter daunted the *soldaten* of Deutschland. More artillery follow, galloping furiously past. More cavalry gallop past; then the Horse Guards, with their bright brass cuirasses and helmets; then the Emperor's Cuirassiers. Two squadrons of Cuirassiers come next, the black horses extorting general praise even from the *nil admirari* section of the crowd. The Gatchinskoe Cuirassiers appear next—the Emperor's regiment, numbering three squadrons; and the Grenadiers from Peterhof, with black crests over their helmets; the Uhlans, four squadrons; followed by the Hussars from Tsarskoe Seloe; and now we have the Cossacks, of whom every schoolboy has read. Their lances are out of their rests, and as they gallop by on their small horses one acknowledges that they fully deserve their Russian title of "the Flying Cats." Succeeding the "cats" are batteries of horse artillery, the Cossack artillery of the Don—these latter strong, lusty men, in the prime of life; and then the warlike pageant fades away in the snowstorm, the crowd rush towards the palace to see the Emperor and the princes of England, Germany, and Denmark, the flags are deposited in the palace, while the trumpets blare and the drums rattle, and then everybody hies homeward, shivering and blue.

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## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BRADLEY—In Charleston, S. C., GEORGE W., only son of George W. and Agnes M. Bradley, U. S. A., aged seven months and six days.

## OBITUARY.

PROSSER—At a meeting of Company L, 5th United States Cavalry, held at Camp Grant, A. T., on February 25th, 1874, a series of resolutions were adopted, relative to the death of Corporal HARDIN PROSSER, who was drowned in Gila river, A. T., on the 16th of February, 1874.

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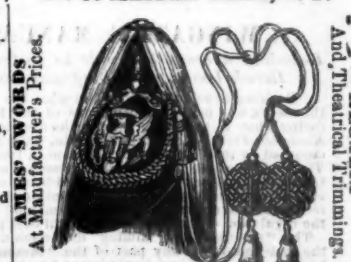
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